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WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

DEFEAT OF THE BANKING COMMITTEE'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SENATE AMENDMENTS IN THE HOUSE—PROSPECTS OF A FINANCIAL MEASURE THIS SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The defeat of the House substitute for the Senate amendments to the original House Finance bill was quite a surprise. It had been confidently expected that the House substitute would be adopted by at least thirty majority. It was, however, defeated by five majority, the vote standing, yeas 112, nays 117. This vote, however, is not an actual test of the strength of the substitute. Several votes were cast against the substitute by Western members who were of the opinion that if the House substitute were defeated the Senate amendments would probably be adopted. The extreme inflationists prefer the twenty-five per cent. retirement provisions of the Senate bill to the forty per cent. of the House bill. The Democrats appear to have changed their position within a few days. They were to-day almost united against the House substitute, and appeared disposed to defeat any financial legislation this session. They are undoubtedly instigated in this movement by a desire that the finance question should not be taken out of politics in the Fall campaign, and hope that if the issue is to be debated on the stump, it may result to the benefit of the Democrats in some sections of the West. The House substitute was defeated by a union between the extreme men on both sides and the Democrats. Those who voted against the House substitute in the expectation that the Senate substitute would develop more strength were wholly deceived, for the Senate substitute was defeated by a vote of 70 yeas to 164 nays. There was nothing then left for the House but to appoint a committee of conference, and on this motion a call of the roll was had which resulted in yeas 132, nays 82. The Speaker appointed as this committee of conference, Messrs. Maynard, Chairman of Committee of Banking and Currency; Farwell, of Illinois, of the same committee, and Hiester Clymer, a Democrat. The usual course of a conference committee is to put no proposition in a bill which has not received a majority of votes in one or the other of the Houses. This rule, strictly followed, would compel the committee to make up a bill out of the original House bill and the Senate substitute. Strictly enforced, the rule would prevent the consideration in that committee of any proposition retiring over twenty-five per cent. of greenbacks to bank notes issued, and no bill could certainly be made up out of the propositions which either or both Houses have agreed to, which the President would approve. The committee will, therefore, no doubt, take the liberty to act within broader limits than usage sanctions, and it is supposed that Mr. Maynard, by virtue of his position as Chairman of the committee, will insist that the conference committee stand by the forty per cent. retirement feature of the committee's substitute. Mr. Farwell, while favoring this proviso, would, it is thought, consent to a compromise at thirty-seven and a half or thirty-five. Mr. Clymer is a hard-money man, and would not recede from forty, and it is doubtful that he would consent to so small a percentage. It is believed that Messrs. Sherman, Wright, and Merrimon will be appointed to the committee on the part of the Senate. There are certain indications that a further compromise will be attempted at thirty-seven and one-half per cent., as suggested, as a medium between twenty-five and fifty. The whole business is more mixed than at any previous time, yet the final passage of some bill like that which was lost in the House to-day is not hopeless.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE.

The Senate very unexpectedly to-day became involved in a serious discussion of the question of woman suffrage, which occupied all the afternoon. Mr. Boreman, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, who has been trying for several weeks to have the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina considered, to-day succeeded in having the bill taken up. This new Territory is proposed to be organized out of a portion of the present Territory of Dakota. Mr. Sargent, a warm advocate of the woman suffrage cause, offered an amendment to confer the right of suffrage upon women in the proposed new Territory, and forbidding the Legislative Assembly of the Territory to abridge the right to vote or to hold office on account of sex, race, or color. This brought about the discussion, in which Messrs. Sargent, Stewart, Morton, Flanagan, Carpenter, and Ferry, of Michigan, advocated the adoption of the amendment, and Messrs. Merrimon, Edmunds, Morrill of Maine, and Bayard opposed it. The old arguments were used upon both sides. Mr. Bayard declared that it would be in violation of divine as well as human law, and contrary to the experience of all Governments. Mr. Morton, who favored the amendment, argued that the clause in the Declaration of Independence declaring all men to be equal did not mean males merely, but meant the whole human family, and Mr. Stewart argued that as the question had received the serious attention of a large number of people of this country, Congress might well try the experiment of woman suffrage in the proposed new Territory. Mr. Anthony denied that suffrage was a natural right, as had been argued by several Senators who favored the amendment, and expressed the opinion that it would sometime be extended to women. Finally, a motion of Mr. Edmunds to lay the bill on the table was defeated, the vote standing yeas 24, nays 24. But when the vote on the amendment was reached it was defeated by 27 nays to 19 yeas. The question then being on the passage of the bill it was rejected by a vote of 29 nays to 19 yeas.

THE ALABAMA CONTEST.

The Alabama contested election case was finished to-day and the Committee on Privileges and Elections discharged from further consideration of the subject, Mr. Spencer, the present incumbent, retaining his seat. A resolution was brought in by Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, to pay Francis W. Sykes, the contestant, the salary of a Senator from March 4, 1873, to date, and allow him one mileage each way, which was referred to the committee.

THE ARMY REDUCTION.

The House discussed the Coburn Army Reduction bill for two hours, and ordered the previous question. Gen. Coburn denied for every member of the Military Committee that they were hostile to the army. He believed that the reduction could be effected without any injury to the service, and that it was a necessary measure of economy. Mr. Albright, of the committee, while opposed on general principles to the army reduction, believed that opposition was impracticable in view of the reduced appropriations. He could only consent to the reduction on the condition that it should be effected by organizations, and not by the reduction of organizations to skeletons. He severely criticised the features relative to the Pay Department. Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, represented the frontier sentiment in opposition to any reduction of the present forces. He contended that the existing army was entirely inadequate to protect the settlers from Indian hostilities. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, defended the army. He thought the recent action of one small company at Little Rock, in keeping a whole State at bay, was evidence of the great usefulness of the army in times of peace, and he believed that the proposition to pay the soldiers by checks was little better than an ingenious system to defraud the common soldier by making it easy for camp-followers and shylocks to become possessed of his wages at enormous discounts. The bill will be concluded the first thing to-morrow, after the reading of the journal.

THE MORMON DELEGATES.

The Committee on Elections will report in favor of the expulsion of Elder Cannon, the Mormon delegate. There is a difference of opinion as to the result. Mr. Cannon himself regards the action of the committee as a farce, but on the other hand many members of the House confidently expect he will be expelled. The question to which public attention has been called, of the right of the House to expel a delegate by a majority vote, will be raised, unless the majority against Cannon should be two-thirds. It is clear to the ablest lawyers that a majority can vacate the seat of a Delegate, for he is not a constitutional officer; nor does his position of holding a seat without the right to vote bring him even within the reason for the constitutional provision regarding members. The debate is likely to be warm and excitining.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement for May will show a very considerable reduction, probably not less than $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. The passage of the Deficiency bill will create very large demands on the Treasury next month, and, therefore, the reduction for the fiscal year will substantially end with the present month.

THE SURVEYS.

The investigation by the Public Land Committee of the House into the manner of conducting the interior surveys, has resulted in leaving the different exploring parties to operate for the next season substantially as in the past. The committee is very far removed from any disposition to turn over to the Engineer Bureau exclusive jurisdiction of the work which has been pursued by Major Powell and Dr. Hayden, nor do they propose to take it altogether out of the hands of that bureau. The statements made by the different parties before the committee are now printing, and they will show exactly the position assumed by each, and demonstrate that as soon as possible something like a Bureau of Interior Survey should be organized, where all this exploring work can be consolidated. But there is not time to undertake its establishment this session.

MOIETIES.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to several amendments to the House Moieties bill. It has restored to the bill a carefully-guarded section providing for the seizure of books and papers, and made other modifications, not of very great importance or radically changing the bill in other respects.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Congress is disposing of its business very rapidly, and there is a very good prospect, if only the Finance bill can be disposed of, that adjournment may be had nearly on the day fixed, the 22d of June.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RUMORED SUCCESSOR TO MR. RICHARDSON.

The rumor that Mr. Bristow, of Kentucky, will be the successor of Mr. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, is to-night strengthened in official and Congressional circles. It is said the President has formally tendered the position to Mr. Bristow and is waiting for his response. Mr. Richardson's only reply to the numerous inquiries is that he will resign at his own convenience. A report gained credence to-night that the President late this afternoon sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Richardson's successor, but this is untrue, as no message of any character was transmitted by the President to the Senate.

THE TARIFF BILL.

In the House to-night, in Committee of the Whole, the proposition of the Committee on Ways and Means to make the duty on jute butts $6 a ton and to admit free of duty for two years machinery for manufacturing the fibre of the ramie plant, was discussed and agreed to after adding an amendment providing that the machinery admitted free shall not be such as is made in the United States. Mr. Myers' amendment last night in regard to maisic iron, making the duty on it the same as on iron of like condition, grade, and stage of manufacture, was adopted. The free-list section was reached, and peas, for seed purposes, and aligorine were placed on it, and extract of hemlock bark struck out, leaving it, as under the existing law, at twenty per cent. Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, moved to put on the free list salt, in bulk or in packages. On a vote by tellers there was a majority in favor of it, but there was no quorum. The committee rose, and the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

REGULATIONS FOR ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Representative Tremain, of New-York, reported from the Committee on Judiciary to-day, in order that it might be printed, a bill prescribing certain regulations in relation to the election of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress. It provides that tally sheets, lists of voters, and all other papers cast at an election for Senators, Representatives or Delegates in Congress shall be kept by the lawful custodian of the same until after the adjournment of the first session of the Congress next thereafter to be affected by said election. In case of an allegation of fraud by either party to a contest such lists and papers may be produced on proper subpœna, and shall be carefully examined. Any custodian refusing to keep such papers, or to produce them when called for, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000, at the suit of the party asking for the production of the papers. All votes shall be counted at the close of the day of election, and if the officers and managers decline to make such count, they shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. One section prohibits the sale or gift of vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors to any voter at an election for Representative or Delegate in Congress, and any person violating the provision of this section shall be liable to the punishment of a fine of not less $200, nor more than $500, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. Any use of fire-arms or threats to use fire-arms at such election shall also be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any city, county, town, or parish having fifty voters may have an election precinct established upon petition to the Circuit Judge if there shall be no precinct within six miles. The bill will be reported for action when the committee next obtains the floor.

STRANGE FREAK OF AN INSANE MAN.

OMAHA, Neb., May 28.—William Bliss, or Beal, reported to be a prominent liquor merchant of San Francisco, en route for the East, became insane, and when near the city threw his money out of the car window and jumped from the train. He was taken in charge by the Sheriff.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MINISTERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE—FRATERNAL RELATIONS RESUMED WITH THE OLD-SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—In the morning session of the Presbyterian Assembly, yesterday, Dr. Johnson submitted a report on ministerial life assurance, which provides that all ministers under the age of forty shall be admitted on the declaration that they are in good health; that they shall be divided into three classes according to their ages, and pay a fee accordingly; that the fund so raised shall be under the charge of the Trustees of the Assembly, and that on the death of a minister a certain sum shall be paid to his family.

A large audience assembled last night in the First Presbyterian Church to hear a discussion upon the subject of "Women's Work in the Board of Foreign Missions." The speakers were Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Kittredge, of Chicago; Dr. Crosby, of New-York, and Revs. Messrs. Johnson and Woodside, missionaries from India.

The most important event which has thus far taken place in the Presbyterian General Assembly was the reception this morning of an overture from Revs. James H. Brooks, John F. Phillips, and Wm. Chrisman, a committee appointed at the recent conference of Presbyterians connected with the Old School Synod of Missouri. The overture related to the action of the General Assembly of the Old School, and which subsequently led to the division of the Synod of Missouri in 1866. It stated that they were instructed to enunciate distinctly and frankly the principles held by those whom they represented, and if, as they believe, the same principles were held by this General Assembly, there is nothing to prevent those more fraternal relations which they long to see securely and permanently established.

Dr. Crosby then offered a response, as follows:

Whereas, Certain brethren, belonging to the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri, have overtured this assembly, stating their principles regarding plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, and the proper jurisdiction of Church courts in things ecclesiastical only, and in these according to the Word of God, together with their firm adherence to our confession of faith, catechisms, form of government, and of Book of Discipline;

Resolved, That this assembly cordially accept this overture as exhibiting the principles of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and consider all actions of the Church in the past, if any, which may have been done contrary to these principles, to be null and void.

The response was received with long-continued applause.

Judge Drake obtained the floor, and moved the adoption of the report.

After some remarks, in which earnest hopes were expressed that the adoption of the report would be unanimous, a prayer was offered by Father Hunt to direct the Assembly to vote aright, hymns were sung, and many were affected to tears.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the report. It was unanimous.

On motion of Dr. Breckenridge, a committee of seven was appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing a delegation to meet the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South in St. Louis next year, and to carry greetings and grateful love.

A recess was then taken.

At the afternoon session the discussion as to whether the Board of Publication shall remain as at present, or be consolidated with the Board of Home Missions, was resumed.

Rev. Mr. Wood, of Lansing, Mich., offered an amendment that the Board of Publication remain as at present. Instead of employing the agency of colportage for the circulation of publications, it shall become the policy of the board to employ all other suitable agencies, as, for instance, missionary Pastors and evangelists.

Dr. Crosby said if the missionary work of colportage and Sunday-schools were taken from the Board of Publication, the New-York churches would contribute ten times as much as they do now.

Henry F. Ford, of Philadelphia, defended the business ability of the board, and protested against the work of the board being committed to the Presbyteries.

Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, called attention to the fact that a report was ready from a committee of business men who were appointed to investigate the subject, and who gave it as their opinion that the books of the publication department are the cheapest in the world.

Further discussion was postponed in order that Rev. L. Wood, delegate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, could be heard. He extended the Christian greeting of his church to the Assembly, and expressed a hearty desire on the part of the Cumberland Presbytery for union.

Mr. Moderator Wilson replied briefly in fitting remarks.

The discussion on the Board of Publication was resumed.

Dr. Darling read a paper, in which he expressed a desire that the board discontinue its system of colportage as soon as possible.

A brief discussion ensued between Dr. Darling and Dr. Musgrave, the latter accusing Dr. Darling of having made a misstatement in regard to the figures of last year's report.

It was announced that Dr. J. H. Brooks, of St. Louis, was in the house, and as a desire was expressed to hear from him, he ascended the platform amid loud applause, and spoke feelingly of the events of the morning session. Remarks were also made by Moderator Wilson.

Dr. Booth announced before the Assembly adjourned, that he had a substitute which he would offer for the amendment of Rev. Mr. Wood. This substitute was that the Board of Publication remain as now, with a collection from the churches for its missionary work. The department having this in charge shall be separately constituted, and shall keep a distinct account with the board. It shall be its duty to disseminate the publications of the board by donations to ministers and needy churches by sales through its appointees, who shall be called Missionaries of the Board of Publication, and be subject to the supervision and control of the Presbyteries. It shall also supervise the whole Sabbath-school work in connection with the Presbyteries, and shall aim to elevate this important branch of evangelization to the prominence and efficiency which it deserves. The substitute further provides that the board shall, in addition to the amount appropriated from collections made by the churches for the board, make special appropriations to Sabbath-school work.

Drs. Darling and Johnson both heartily indorsed the substitute, and it was unanimously adopted.

The item as amended was then adopted, and the assembly adjourned.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—In the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, yesterday, it was decided to locate the publishing-house in Nashville, Tenn. Almost the entire day was devoted to discussing the question of organic union with the Presbyterian Church. The debate was very earnest and animated, and there was much parliamentary strategy employed. Rev. Mr. Bowman, of Tennessee, asserted his determination to withdraw if the union was effected. Dr. McGlumpy and others urged that the existence of the Committee on Union unsettled the people and unfavorably affected denominational interests. At a very late hour last night a vote was taken on discharging the committee, and it was carried. This action ends the whole matter in this body, for the present, at least.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—At the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, held to-day, the fourth Thursday of November was fixed as a day of thanksgiving. A communication was read from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America relative to a meeting in Ecumenical Council, of the churches holding to the Westminster standard, to consider subjects of common interest to all, and especially to promote harmony of action in the mission fields at home and abroad, and, on motion, it was referred to a special committee, composed of Rev. Dr. T. S. Sproull, Dr. McAllister, and Elder T. Torrens.

THE SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY AT COLUMBUS, MISS.

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 28.—To-day, the seventh of the session of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly, the Committee of Twenty-four on Correspondence with the Northern Assembly made three reports. The first report, made by Dr. Kirkpatrick, favoring the appointment of a conference committee with a sincere desire for friendly relations and fraternal correspondence, but not for organic union; the second, by Rev. J. W. Hoyt, declining to appoint a committee, but recommending the sending of fraternal delegates at once; the third, by Judge Fentress, declining the above propositions, and saying that the obstacles set forth in the paper adopted by the Louisville Assembly have not been removed, and that we cannot hold correspondence until these obstacles are taken out of the way by the Northern assembly. These three reports were placed upon the docket to be taken up in future in order to hear Rev. Alex. McLean, Secretary of the American Bible Society. The unfinished business, the report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., was taken up. Rev. A. W. Pitzer moved that the privileges of the floor be allowed to Rev. J. R. Wilson to make any statement he may wish. The motion was carried, and Dr. Wilson was heard.

As a test vote had not been reached, after three days' debate, on the Seminary at Columbia, Elder Collier offered a paper to express confidence in the Faculty, and to make attendance upon the worship of God at the seminary chapel on the Lord's day voluntary. A substitute was offered for this. The question was called, and the vote taken by yeas and-nays, and the substitute was lost by a good majority. This is a test vote, as all who voted no on the substitute will vote for the paper of Mr. Collier.

THE UNITARIANS.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—The American Unitarian Association held its forty-ninth annual festival in the Music Hall this evening. Mr. John Kneeland called the congregation to order, and introduced Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, of New-York, as President. Rev. Mr. Moore, of Greenfield, offered prayer. An hour was passed at the well-provided table, after which the President addressed the large assemblage, calling to mind the illustrious names of his predecessors in the chair, the distinguished divines who were recognized as founders of the denomination, and giving a concise resume of its gradual progress in the past fifty years. He accounted for the slow numerical increase of the denomination by the statement that its original antagonist had modified its utterance as to creed, and that the occasion for opposition seldom arose.

Rev. Dr. Hosmer spoke for the clergy in a manner highly complimentary to their entertainers, the laymen, who had shown their generous benevolence in a no less degree than their energy and capacity in adversity.

Mr. George D. Robinson, of Chicago, illustrated the present equality of the clergy and laity in a pithy speech, advocating more frequent social conference and society meetings to ascertain the full measure of their resources.

Rev. Wm. H. Cudworth advocated lay preaching by women as well as by men, and democracy in church control.

Rev. J. C. Kimball, agent of the association, courted criticism on the work of the officers and the ministry.

Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, made some humorous hits in excusing himself, and the festival closed, after hearing from Rev. H. G. Spaulding, Rev. Mr. Ames, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Mr. Savage, of Chicago, and Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston.

NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPALIANS.

NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—The New-Jersey Episcopal Convention adjourned this afternoon. Ritualism was freely discussed, several resolutions being offered. Finally, a set offered by Dr. Garrison, of Camden, was adopted by a large majority. They adopt the sentiment of the pastoral letter of the Bishops issued three years ago, viz.: First, that Ritualism is a matter of taste until it becomes the expression of doctrine. Second, that whatever encourages eucharistic adoration is unwarranted in administering the holy communion. The resolutions close by expressing confidence that whatever action the General Convention may take, it will proceed upon the principles indicated by the utterance of the Upper House. The Bishop was requested to take six months' vacation in view of impaired health, and $1,000 was appropriated for that purpose.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE VASSAR LADIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 28.—The junior and senior classes of Vassar College made a moonlight excursion down the Hudson to-night on the Mary Powell. An excellent orchestra provided music. President Raymond, Profs. Backus, Orton, Van Ingen, and several lady teachers were on board. Dancing, singing of college songs, and refreshments were the order of the evening. The excursionists went as far south as Fort Montgomery. On the return, President Raymond landed at Cornwall, to take the down boat to New-York. The pupils gathered on the upper deck and gave him three cheers and a "tiger." Great enthusiasm was manifested all along the river. At Mr. Hinckley's, near Poughkeepsie, the entire building was illuminated, and a fine display of fire-works was made. The excursionists returned home at 10:15 P. M.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Messrs. Mattingly and Stanton this afternoon filed the arguments in behalf of the District Government with the joint Special Committee investigating the District's affairs. The legal points in the case are covered in Mr. Mattingly's arguments, while Mr. Stanton's is a review of the testimony. They were sent to be printed, and will be returned to-morrow morning. No action has as yet been taken on the nomination of Lieut. Hoxsie to succeed Adolph Cluss. It was referred to the District of Columbia Committee, and at their meeting it was voted that the committee should determine their action thereon through an informal consultation outside of the committee room.

VASQUEZ, THE ROBBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The murderer Vasquez was safely lodged in the jail at Galinas City, Monterey County, this afternoon. No attempt was made to lynch him. During his stay here over 5,000 persons visited the prison to see him.

OHIO POLITICS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 28.—A call has been issued for another meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee on June 5, to consider the propriety of postponing the State Convention until after a vote is had on the new Constitution.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 28.—The Legislature adjourned at noon to-day to meet Dec. 7.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

OTTAWA, May 28.—Ira Paine, of New-York, has accepted the proposition of James Ward, the Canadian champion pigeon-shooter, to shoot a $200 match at Ottowa on June 24. Ward has sent forfeit money to the editor of *Wilkes Spirit of the Times*.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY—ACTIVE PREPARATIONS BY THE BONAPARTISTS FOR THE NEXT ELECTION.

PARIS, May 28.—The Assembly met again to-day, but the proceedings were devoid of interest.

Prince Napoleon has gone to England.

It is stated that at the next election the Bonapartists will considerably extend their operations. They intend to advance the candidature of the Duke of Padoue for the Department of the Seine-et-Oise; the Duke De Mouchy for the Department of Oise, and Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Massena for the Department of Alpes Maratimes. They will also contest the election for Maine-et-Loire and Calvados.

SPAIN.

THE GERMAN ASPIRANT TO THE SPANISH THRONE—DON CARLOS ALARMED.

PARIS, May 28.—The *Débats* and *L'Univers* confirm the announcement of the intended candidacy of a German Prince for the throne of Spain. It is said that Don Carlos has sent Gen. Elio to Versailles, to inform the French Government in regard to the movement.

The *Journal des Debats* and the *Journal de Paris* say that the Spanish crown was first offered to the Duke De Montpensier, who refused it. The negotiations looking to the candidacy of a German Prince then began.

LONDON, May 29—3:30 A. M.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says the story of the German candidature for the Spanish throne is ridiculous.

ADMIRAL TOPETE DECLINES THE MISSION TO PARIS.

MADRID, May 28.—Admiral Topete has been offered the Spanish Mission at Paris, but declines to accept it.

Dysentery is very prevalent in Marshal Concha's army, and many of his troops are incapacitated for duty therefrom.

POSITION OF DON CARLOS' IMMEDIATE COMMAND.

BAYONNE, May 28.—The Carlists, under the immediate command of Don Carlos, are before Hernani, Province of Guipuzcoa, eight miles south-east of San Sebastian.

DON CARLOS OUTFLANKED—HE RETIRES INTO GUIPUZCOA.

LONDON, May 29—5 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Standard* says Gen. Concha has seized the heights near Artaban, and the roads leading from Biscay by way of Villa Real and Gumboa. The army of Don Carlos consequently abandoned Durango and retired into Guipuzcoa.

KRUPP CANNON FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, May 29, 5:30 A. M.—It is reported that the Carlists have received twenty Krupp steel cannon, and are reorganizing their forces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PULLMAN CARS ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 28.—A midnight train of American Pullman palace cars will be put on the Midland Railway, between London and Leeds, Sheffield and Bradford, next Monday.

Similar cars will be run directly between this city and Liverpool as soon as the Midland Road is opened to the latter place.

THE POPE.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE HEALTH OF THE PONTIFF.

ROME, May 28.—The health of the Pope is very much improved to-day, and he is able to be about, but his physicians advise him not to go into the open air.

ADVICES FROM VIENNA—HIS CONDITION PRONOUNCED PRECARIOUS.

VIENNA, May 28.—The *New Free Press* is advised that the condition of the Pope is very precarious. Much excitement exists at the Vatican, and serious results to his Holiness are apprehended.

CUBA.

CONCHA'S ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY—SMUGGLING IN DUTIABLE GOODS IN BARRELS OF FLOUR.

HAVANA, May 28.—The *Voz de Cuba* says the plans for active military operations have been arranged by Gen. Concha and will be put into immediate execution, all the needed material and resources necessary for a regular campaign being provided. Gen. Concha was obliged almost to create these resources him self.

The *Voz* says: "These combinations will impart great activity to the prosecution of the war. We must not be more explicit."

The journals of to-day discuss the scandalous increase of contraband goods introduced into the island concealed in barrels of flour. The *Voz de Cuba* says a matter so grave deserves immediate investigation by the Intendente, without awaiting orders from Spain. All foreign flour comes from the United States, and this contraband game has been carried on on a large scale for many years. Many of the reputable merchants express the opinion that Gen. Concha will be able to stop smuggling provided he treats all concerned in the business with impartial severity instead of the laxity heretofore in vogue.

THE DOMINION TEAM FOR WIMBLEDON.

OTTAWA, May 28.—At a meeting of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, held yesterday, the following team was appointed to go to Wimbledon: Capt. Arnold, Seventy-fourth Battalion, New-Brunswick; Color Sergt. Ballie, Forty-seventh Battalion, Ontario; Private Brosseau, Third Victoria Rifles, Quebec; Capt. Church, Cumberland Provincial Battalion, Nova Scotia; Private Disher, Nineteenth Battalion, Ontario; Major J. M. Gibson, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Capt. Hickey, Sixty-third Battalion, Nova Scotia; Lieut. MacNachton, Coburg Garrison Artillery, Ontario; Capt. J. C. MacPherson, Governor General's Foot Guards, Ontario; Capt. J. J. Mason, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Private T. Mitchell, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Color Sergt. Omand, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Corp. Pain, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Corp. Pallen, Garrison Artillery, New-Brunswick; Capt. Thomas, Fifty-fourth Battalion, Quebec; Sergt. Sutherland, Governor General's Foot Guards, Ontario; Lieut. Whitman, Sixtieth Battalion, Quebec; Battery Sergt. Major Winne, Garrison Artillery, Montreal, Quebec; Ensign Wolfenden, No. 1 Company Rifles, Victoria, British Columbia. The name of the candidate from Manitoba has not yet been telegraphed.

LEGISLATIVE AID TO MILL RIVER VALLEY.

BOSTON, May 28.—The Special Committee of the Legislature on the Mill River Valley disaster, have reported in the House a bill providing for the payment of $120,000 to aid in the reconstruction of the highways destroyed by the flood; $100,000 to go to Williamsburg, and $20,000 to Leeds.

THE ELECTION IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—The municipal election in this city passed off quietly to-day, although the contest for the several offices has been quite excited. There was no nomination for Mayor against Mr. A. M. Keiley, the present incumbent, but at the last hour Mr. P. H. Strake was brought out as an independent candidate, and the vote for the latter has been quite heavy, he being voted for by the Republicans and the opponents of Mr. Keiley in the conservtive ranks. The returns from about one-third of the city show a full vote. There is not, however, enough in yet to show a definite result. The Republicans had no regular ticket in the field, but they supported all the Independents.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HAWKES.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE THAT COSTLEY IS THE MURDERER.

BOSTON, May 28.—James Henry Costley, accused of murdering Julia Hawkes and sinking her body in Fore River, at Weymouth, was taken from Plymouth Jail and before a Justice in that town at a late hour yesterday afternoon. A brief examination was had, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow. Later developments seem to establish the fact that Costley is the murderer. The officers who searched the hotel found a bloody towel and blood spattered on the wall paper. The latch of the door was bloody, as well also the sides of the entrance of the room where the murder is supposed to have been accomplished. A large spot on the floor had evidently been mopped over. Upon searching for the mates to the tailor's "goose" found attached to the body of the murdered woman, the officers found one on a shelf, the surface of which was covered with dust, except a portion upon which the missing iron had stood, the imprint of which was surrounded by dust. A gunnybag corresponding in size and appearance to the one in which the murderer encased the goose was also found. A package of money, containing $238, was found on the person of Costley, secured by a paper band, which is believed to be the original as it came from the bank. It has been ascertained that a few days before the disappearance of Mrs. Hawks, Costley engaged a room for her accommodation in Camden street at the South End. The deceased went there, carrying two bundles. She left the house on the 13th inst., and the following day Costley called at the house in Camden street, and took away her clothing. Costley went to New-York, from which place he wrote to his affianced in Hanover, telling her one story, while he told the officer another in reference to the object of his visit to that City.

PIG-IRON MANUFACTURERS.

CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The convention of pig-iron manufacturers met at 10:30 o'clock to-day at the rooms of the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 265 South Fourth street. Mr. Charles J. Nourse, Chairman of the Pig-iron Committee, presided, and James M. Swank acted as Secretary. The circular call having been read by the President, the convention proceeded to the transaction of business. A committee of five to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to Congress for such legislative assistance to the industries of the country as will aid in relighting the fires which are now quenched, and in giving employment to our unemployed workingmen.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that this assistance can be most promptly rendered by stimulating the completion of the present authorized continental lines of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific, and by improving and increasing the facilities for cheap transportation by water for the traffic of the country.

Resolved, That the completion of these continental lines of railway would effectually end our Indian troubles, and thus save many millions annually to the Government in military supplies and transportation.

Resolved, That the permanent prosperity of the industrial interests of the country can only be assured by the speedy adoption by Congress of a financial policy which shall produce a general revival of confidence, and by the abandonment of the suicidal policy of encouraging foreign manufactures at the expense of our capital and labor.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly recommends the passage of the Finance bill now pending before the House of Representatives, providing for free banking.

Resolved, That we request the working classes of this country, through their organizations and otherwise, to call mass-meetings immediately, and urge upon the present Congress not to adjourn until it has acted upon the financial questions before it.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with the working men to the best of our ability in all honorable means to have proper action taken by this Congress or the next to avert the threatened influx of foreign iron into this country, by which action the labor necessary to the production of such iron as the country needs will be secured to our own people, to whom of right it justly belongs.

Resolved, That it is fatal to our interests to longer attempt keeping our furnaces in blast, as, at the present prices paid for labor, the loss in the manufacture of pig-iron is large, and if stocks accumulate much beyond the wants of consumers, this loss will be increased, and bankruptcy will be inevitably reached. As a measure of self-preservation, therefore, we recommend that all manufacturers of pig-iron in this country curtail production by stopping the mining of coal and ore, and such other work as is necessary in the preparation of stock, and by putting out their fires as soon as possible until such time as the increased demand will justify a change of policy.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The machine shops of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, located at Mount Vernon, were totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night, together with three locomotives, and two passenger-coaches. The loss is $100,000; uninsured.

The extensive mills of the Southern Bagging Company, on the corner of Barry and Decatur streets, St. Louis, were burned last night, and a large amount of bagging and raw material seriously damaged. The loss is from $25,000 to $140,000. There is insurance to the amount of about $60,000, of which the following is in Eastern companies: People's and Merchants', of Newark, N. J., $2,500 each; Humboldt, of Newark, N. J., $1,666, and Old Dominion, $2,500.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the northern portion of the United States and on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, but continues low in the North-west. The temperature has fallen in the upper lake region. Clear weather and light, southerly winds prevail in the States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Cloudy weather and light winds reported from the lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. Partly cloudy weather, with southerly winds and high temperature continues in the North-west. The Lower Missouri River has risen. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers have fallen.

PROBAILITIES.

For New-England increasing cloudiness and light variable winds will prevail, with lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the Middle States clear and warm weather and easterly to southerly winds, followed by cloudy weather, lower temperature, and rising barometer during the afternoon and evening.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States increasing cloudiness, east to south winds, and continued warm weather.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 28.—The Cunard steamer Beta, from Halifax, went ashore on the reefs at the entrance to Bermuda last Saturday, but got off shortly after, and proceeded up. In coming out the same afternoon, however, on the way to St. Thomas, she struck on a reef at the same place, and was still fast there when the flag-ship sailed for Halifax. Her agents here have received advices to the effect that the vessel was sheltered from the wind and swell, and would probably get off the next day.

Brig W. McKean, Capt. Caswell, from Leghorn, for Philadelphia, put in here to-day, leaking, for repairs; had jibboom carried away in gales.

A NEW-HAMPSHIRE RESORT.

APPLEDORE, ISLES OF SHOALS.

THE ISOLATION OF THE PLACE—VOYAGE FROM PORTSMOUTH—THE SCENERY—SEA-WEED AND WILD FLOWERS—APPLEDORE'S ATTRACTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ISLES OF SHOALS, Saturday, May 23, 1874.

Of all the Summer resorts that invite patronage along that stretch of many beaches that extends from Boston to Mount Desert in Maine, not one can vie in popularity with the Appledore House. This unique hotel is built upon the largest of that group of islands off Portsmouth, which is known by the euphonious name of the Isles of Shoals. I fancy that much of the popularity which this place has gained is due to the manner in which the house is kept, and the character of the people that keep it. The comfortable, home-like influences with which the guests are enveloped by the proprietors, the Messrs. Laighton, are things easily comprehended. But that all the popularity of Appledore comes from their desire to make their visitors happy, I must deny. For the mere creature comforts of the house, the cheerful spirit that pervades every one, and the excellence of the table, would have been powerless to evoke from the genius of James Russell Lowell one of his very finest descriptive poems. His genius would not have been moved by considerations so materialistic, and in searching for the charms that unloosed the seal from his lips, we must look for a spell far more potent and more subtle. For he has only written when the spirit moved him. His verses have flowed from his lips only when he was compelled by an inner power to utter them, and have never been pumped up whenever a publisher chose to grasp the handle. I think that the secret will be found in the isolation of the place. Here one takes no thought for the morrow, for there is no telegraphic communication, and the mail is inconstant, save when the season has commenced, and the steamer belonging to the hotel is running. The soul, freed from the cares and turmoil of every-day life, comes nearer to nature, and the eyes see more clearly, the ears hear with more perfect power, and the imagination renews the freaks and the fancies of untroubled childhood. Where there are no gardens the eyes become keen to color, even in neglected weeds, and see beauty in a thousand things that ordinarily are passed by. The ears, stunned in town by a thousand nameless noises, combined into one indescribable hub-bub, have more intensity, more sensibility, more quickness, and are not slow in comprehending the changing voices of the waves, the hoarse songs of the deep. Therefore, though to the poet alone comes the expression of the result of these metamorphoses, all feel them intuitively, and have the privilege of genius in being able to see, to hear, and to comprehend. In ordinary life ordinary men and women are so attracted by the things that are meaningless, so in love with colors that are gaudy and forms that are meretricious, that the truly beautiful altogether escapes their attention. To know what to look at, and what to listen to, is the secret of genius. Here all that is bad, vapid, and coarse is excluded, and the visitor must either look at good things or remain locked up in his room. Nor is this strange, nor does it reflect severely on human nature. It is an axiom among artists that the eye is invariably attracted first by bad, glaring, inharmonious pictures. And what is true of an exhibition-room is true of the world. Here in Appledore the bad pictures, are, from the very nature of things, excluded.

To get to Appledore the visitor must first go to Portsmouth, where he will find in the Rockingham House a magnificent hotel singularly out of place in so small a town. But the fact is, that the proprietor relied considerably upon the associations of the house, which was built in 1780 by Gov. Langdon as a private residence. The present proprietor, Mr. Frank Jones, has completely restored it, added to it, and made it altogether a building of which any city might be proud. The wharf where the steamer Appledore awaits the visitors to the Shoals is not far distant. The Piscataqua, at Portsmouth, is very broad and deep, affording harborage to the largest vessels, and in the remote past Portsmouth was, undoubtedly, a very flourishing seaport. But this city has not been able to fight successfully against New-York, which seems to have engrossed all the commerce of the northern towns upon the Atlantic shore. There is, however, a navy-yard here, and considerable activity in the colliery business, with some fishing, so that Portsmouth is not altogether desolate. From the wharf to the entrance of the harbor, between two grim forts, is reckoned about two miles, and for almost the entire distance the eye glances upon queer, old-fashioned villages which on both sides line the shore. In one of these there is a modest brown house where the heroic Commodore Decatur still lives, very old, quite blind, and almost helpless, but still with unclouded faculties. There are also along these shores at least half a dozen Summer hotels of small size, for whose existence I can hardly account, since I do not see what special attractions any of them have to offer. But there they are, and their number is constantly being increased. A new one is being built, as I pass, on a conspicuous knoll of ground, with a background of dark evergreens. The wood is not yet painted, and its yellow tone is so conspicuous against the pines that it stands out prominently long after we have passed the forts and are sailing out in the Atlantic.

After the light-house, which stands upon a reef of rocks right in front of the harbor entrance, has been left behind, if one looks straight out to sea, he will observe along the horizon three black specks, from one of which a needle rises. That needle is a light-house—the very light-house that Celia Thaxter has immortalized—and these three specks are some of the Isles of Shoals. When we get closer we shall find that there are nine, large and small—Appledore, where the famous hotel is; Duck Island close by, where the sea fowl lay their eggs; Smutty-nose in rear of Appledore, where there is good land, and where once there was a small farm; Star Island, with the little village of Gosport, and the new grand opposition hotel. It is named the Oceanic, but the fishermen of Gosport, taking umbrage at the efforts of Mr. Poor, the proprietor, to get them off the island, have called it the Poor House. Then comes White Island, with its light-house and its solitary building where the man in charge lives. Then there are minor islets to make up the mystic number of nine—Loudoners, (pronounced Lounchers,) Cedar, Malaga, and Seavey's. Appledore is very much the largest, having an area of over 400 acres, which is more than all the others combined. It is also in my opinion incomparably the most interesting, although there are many who prefer White Island, where the light-house stands. But the rocks and ravines of the large island are altogether on a grander scale. Probably the smaller one is more worn and wasted by the eternal assault of the breakers, which here dash [illegible]

around the tall pile of warning stone. But at Appledore there are precipices fifty feet above the water, where a wall of trap-rock intersects the coarse granite of which the island seems composed. This trap, either by the force of the elements or some prior cause, has rapidly disintegrated, separating in cubes of astonishing regularity. This process in many places enables a visitor to descend the cliffs as easily as if steps had been hewn out of the rock for his convenience. Nor is the trap the only stone that is found in the coarse granite. There is a place where the sea has worn a chasm for some distance inland, and at the very end has brought to light a mass of sandstone resembling Ohio stone, in which it has grooved a very comfortable bath-tub. There are veins of white feldspar running through the granite in seams, and here and there the granite is spotted with glittering scales of mica.

Wherever the granite faces the sea, the water makes but little impression upon the iron cliff. But wherever there is a wall of trap, the sea shatters it into cubes, and then takes them away, making all kinds of queer-shaped openings. Sometimes these are long, tongue-shaped chasms, sometimes they are rounded like an amphitheatre. But in every case the visitor will find a gorgeous display of sea-weed, of every possible variety. For a nice, engrossing occupation, requiring the greatest delicacy of touch and the most absolute attention, there is nothing in the world like pressing sea-weed. Many ladies try their hands and get disgusted at the difficulties that present themselves. It would not be a bad idea to serve a preliminary apprenticeship at lace-making. For with the finer kinds of sea-weed, pressing is impossible, and the only resource is to take a fine needle and spread out on the paper every hair-like filament of these delicate *algæ*. So exquisitely fine are they that when they have dried and adhered to the paper, (from internal viscosity,) you can pass your finger upon the sheet, and no matter how delicate your sense of touch may be, you cannot perceive that there is anything on the paper. All the time that you are so occupied the sea-weed must be kept wetted with salt water, for in fresh the finer kinds dissolve like dew, and nothing remains to mark their place save reddish stains upon the paper. I have seen ladies look at a portfolio of dried sea-weed, glancing over in five minutes the labor of years, and the same ladies would have been in raptures over Mechlin lace, though no web from Malines ever was so beautiful or so wondrous airy. The labor is very great, and those who are not gifted with patience and perseverance had better not attempt to make a portfolio of sea-weed. Yet when it is done nothing in nature is more charming. For these dubious things, over which science has sometimes shaken her august head as if in doubt where to place them, reproduce the forms of ferns with startling fidelity. I have one so like a delicate maiden's hair that we might be pardoned for mistaking it. There are others which seem as if they had been trying to reproduce the lines of snow crystal. It is in such things as these that one sees most of the workings of Dame Nature. We do not know the *modus operandi* of growth, but here in these delicate *algæ* we see another proof of that wondrous law of crystalization which seems to underlie all organic structures.

Appledore is also a great place for wild flowers. At the present moment the pasturage land is green, and numerous cows are feeding on it. Nestling in the bunches of the juicy grass are the pretty blossoms of the eye-bright, a tiny plant whose little blossom-cup is largely out of measure with its slender dwarfed proportions. The edges of the corolla are a purplish pink, and the interior is a bright yellow of a very delicate tint. Then there are also in bloom erythroniums, a species of wild flower belonging to the lily order, though the people here call it the dog-toothed violet. As it is yellow, star-shaped, and not unlike a jonquil, though it has no large central disc like that, the happiness of the name is very dubious. Then there are anemones, somewhat smaller than we find them on the mainland, but with more color. These are all the flowers blooming now, but as the sun becomes more fierce and the winds less keen the island becomes, I am told, a veritable garden of Eden for the number and splendor of its blossoms. The whole place seems covered with huckleberry and bayberry bushes, but there are no trees—that is to say, indigenous. There is a twelve-year old elm, which was planted in front of the hotel by Mr. Laighton, the father of the present proprietors, and which is thriving finely. But there are no others. Tradition says that there was once an orchard of apple-trees here, but this wants confirmation, for there is not so much as the stump of an apple-tree to bear out the tale. Interspersed with the huckleberry bushes are the vines of the blackberry, which is already in bud, and which here in this favored locality has unusually fine berries. And below, sheltering from the winds, are wild strawberry plants, some of which are actually in bud.

Curiously enough there are few shells here at Appledore. If you want them you must take a boat and go to Seavey's Island, where they all seem to collect. But if we may believe the awful traditions of the place there are things here better worth the gathering than shells, if one could but find them. For long ago this was the haunt of a famous pirate called Blackbeard, and he hid ingots of gold and silver, rich stuffs, rare gems, and piles of gold and silver coin. But where? Ay, there's the rub. Many a trembling Shoaler in past times has said the Lord's Prayer backward, and has sacrificed a black cat, in hopes of seeing some one come suddenly before him and reveal the spot where the iron-bound chests were buried. People have tried divining rods, but all in vain, for the earth has held its treasure as sullenly and tenaciously as the sea holds its own. There are treasures, however, which abide in the sea, and which can be coaxed out without difficulty—rock cod, blue fish, black fish, and every kind known to Americans. For the catching of these in the season there are the amplest facilities. The proprietors have more than thirty boats of all sizes, from schooners of fifty tons down to cockle-shells not warranted to hold more than a single sportsman. These last are for gunning, for this is a great place for wild fowl. Here are kitti-wakes, masses of soft gray and white; gulls, black, with white specks; loons, with breasts of snow and bodies of dark brown; burgomaster gulls, black ducks, mergansers, eider ducks, old wives guillemots, coots, and I know not how many other kinds. During the Winter specimens of all of these fall before the deadly aim of one of the inhabitants, and the loveliest feathered parts are prepared for sale to the Summer visitors. Ladies who are fond of such decorations to their hats, and surely there are none more pretty or becoming, have an ample choice here, and though the colors are sombre, yet the feathers are so soft and downy as to be infinitely preferable to the iris-hued plumes of softer atmospheres.

For those to whom there is no attraction in all these things there still remain the occupations of indoors. For my own part I can hardly sympathize with the folks who, when there is so much real enjoyment going on to the right hand and the left, prefer to remain indoors, dawdling over pianos or playing cards. But there are such people, and though they are foolish to live so aimlessly, yet there are fewer penalties attached to such courses here than elsewhere. For here it is never hot, even in the fiercest onslaughts of the dog-star, and there is that in the atmosphere which compels, not only appetite, but also digestion. It is a glorious place for invalids. It is like taking a sea-voyage without the possibility of sea-sickness, and the moral endosmose of surrounding cheerfulness prevents hypochondriacs from thinking about their spleens. The fare here is excellent—not elaborate, but plain, substantial, of the best quality, cooked in the best manner. That this is so would be a marvel, only that there is a lady at the bottom of it. The world is beginning to discover that the table is a very important item in life, and ladies are beginning to find out, also, that they must oversee the kitchen, as it will not run itself. Happy, thrice happy, is the man who spends his Summer vacation at some resort where these things are believed and acted upon. He will return to his labor like a giant, refreshed, and the dyspeptic demons that haunted him will be laid for at least long months. The rooms here are on a par with the fare, large, comfortable, well furnished, though without ostentation, and will commend themselves to the fair sex by their deep closets and abundance of hooks on which to hang those articles that go under the generic name of "things." In short, from every point of view, Appledore deserves its popularity; and the prices are not high, only $3 per diem for transient, and $2 50 for permanent guests. There is, of course, for New-Yorkers the drawback of distance, but this ought to be an advantage. Men going on a vacation ought to wrench their minds from business, break with it altogether, and give up their whole minds to recuperation and enjoyment. Instead of this, they have one eye on Wall street and the other on their Summer resort. The result is that the vacation is not a holiday, and their systems are little better for the change. Now here a man is so isolated that he has to forget his business.

GAR.

THE GIBNEY HOMICIDE CASE.

The trial of John Given, a private watchman, charged with the murder of Police Officer John Gibney, at the Battery, on the night of the 26th of April, was resumed before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. As on the previous days, the widow and family of the deceased, as well as the wife and children of the prisoner, were in attendance. Given is defended by A. Oakey Hall and John J. Carberry. District Attorney Phelps, in his opening statement, carefully defined the law of murder in the various degrees.

Adam Halk, a private watchman, in the employ of the Dock Department, who was a witness of the affray, detailed the circumstances of the occurrence, from which it appeared that the prisoner and the deceased officer had drank pretty freely with some of the Harbor Police in the office on the dock, on the night of the shooting. The men had had a discussion about the removals in the Harbor Police. Finally they wrestled two or three times, and were separated by Halk, who judged that the scuffles were only in jest. Gibney left the office near midnight to go on duty, and Given followed him out. The parties again clinched, the door was swung open, and Halk saw Given throw the deceased officer on a table. The men were again separated by Halk, but renewed the struggle outside, and Given was heard to utter a cry. Immediately after Given rushed in, seized a revolver, and fired at Gibney, who was just entering at the door. The officer received the shot and fell to the floor. Halk accused Given of killing Gibney, and the prisoner replied that deceased had shot himself. The prisoner told Halk to see whether the revolver did not still contain six charges. Halk examined the weapon, and found one of the caps still smoking. Halk stated that he had always known the prisoner and the deceased officer to be good friends, and had frequently heard them speak of going into business together.

Officer Holland, of the Harbor Police, testified that he had seen the prisoner and deceased up to a few minutes before the shooting. They appeared to be on very friendly terms. Officer Connors, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who arrested the prisoner, stated that on the way to the station-house Given had acknowledged the shooting of Gibney, with whom, he said, he had been on good terms prior to the occurrence. The examination of Roundsman Gilbert, and the reading of the medical testimony, closed the case for the prosecution. The defense produced a number of witnesses to prove the prisoner's good character, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The new Pacific Mail Directors met yesterday and elected the following ticket of executive officers for the ensuing year:

Russell Sage, President.
Geo. S. Scott, Vice-President.
Rufus Hatch, Managing Director.
Executive Committee—Rufus Hatch, J. D. Smith, Wm. H. Guion, C. J. Osborn, G. S. Scott.
Auditing Committee—F. L. Talcott, T. W. Park, F. Alexandre.
Theo. T. Johnson, Secretary.

The Directors of the Erie Railway Company held their usual monthly meeting yesterday. The annual election takes place in July, and it was announced that the transfer-books would be closed on June 13.

The annual election for officers and managers of the Produce Exchange takes place on Monday next. The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

At a meeting of the naval store trade, held at the Produce Exchange yesterday, a resolution was adopted that spirits of turpentine, in barrels with poplar heads, to the extent of ten per cent., be accepted as a good delivery to the 1st of September next, at a reduction of twenty-five cents per barrel.

The Committee of the Produce Exchange appointed by the President of the Exchange to carry into effect the resolutions passed on Wednesday relative to a renewed reciprocity treaty with Canada and Newfoundland, consists of Messrs. Archibald Baxter, Chairman; L. J. N. Stark, Archibald Harris, John H. Boynton, Jas. S. White, Wm. H. Philips, and F. D. Moulton.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY THE ST. PAUL'S GUILD.

During the past three nights some of the members of St. Paul's Guild have been amusing crowded houses at the hall of Trinity Church House. This association, under the direction of its zealous President, Rev. Mr. Houghton, of Trinity Church, has won for itself a good name; and among its works there has been none better than this of providing innocent amusements and instructive lectures for the entertainment of the people of the lower wards, who, in this way, are kept from the bad influences that almost always attach to the cheaper places of pleasure. Last night the management favored their guests with a varied programme. Commencing with the farce of "Box and Cox," followed by "Songs of Old Folks," in character, and closing with "Poor Pillicoddy." The performance was done in a manner worthy of professionals, and brought forth continuous applause and laughter. The song "Scotland's Burning," was called for again and again—the basso's cry of "fire, fire," being particularly fine. All the characters in "Poor Pillicoddy" were well taken—especially *Pillicoddy, Capt. O. Scuttle*, and *Sarah Blount*. We have never seen it better played.

"NOSEY" QUINN AGAIN.

The Tombs Prison, at the present time, is overcrowded, and the unfortunate prisoners confined there are half suffocated by the heat. Justice Flammer yesterday thought that there might be some respectable mechanics confined in the Ten-days House for being intoxicated. He asked the Court Interpreter, Mr. Heinberger, to go into the prison, examine the men confined in the Ten-days House, so that he might select twenty or thirty of the most deserving, and discharge them, in order that they could go home to their wives and families. Mr. Heinberger, however, knew the character of "Nosey" Quinn, Mayor Havemeyer's umbrella-carrier, and said: "I am afraid, Mr. Flammer, Warden Quinn will not admit me." "Oh, nonsense," said the Judge, and he wrote a note to Warden Quinn, stating the reason for Mr. Heinberger's visiting the prison, and asking his admission. "Nosey" Quinn, in a most insolent manner, refused to allow Mr. Heinberger to enter the prison. The consequence of this is that the unfortunate prisoners will have to remain in prison until their sentences expire.

TWO SUICIDES.

Augustine Perrine, a French woman, forty-three years of age, arrived here with her husband from France two weeks ago, and hired a room at No. 159 Greene street. M. Perrine, who is a cabinet-maker, could not procure employment until yesterday morning, when he went to work. On coming home at his dinner hour he found his wife lying dead on the floor of the room. She had written a letter saying that although she loved him she could not bear being a continual burden on him, and that as they were childless he would not feel her loss as much as if they had a family. She had closed the door and windows, lit a pan of charcoal, and was suffocated by the gas. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest....Louis Zendgraff, a German, fifty-three years old, who had been drinking and out of work for a long time past, committed suicide in an unoccupied room of his residence, No. 300 Seventh street, yesterday, by hanging himself to a clothes-hook.

A MOTHER'S UNANSWERED LETTER.

The dragging of an anchor attached to a vessel at the foot of Cannon street yesterday raked up from the mud the body of a man, which had been in the water for several months. The remains were very much decomposed. A letter was found in one of deceased's pockets written from "Bath Roads, Cheltenham, England," and directed to "George C. Davis, No. 109 Walcott street, Brooklyn." The letter was signed "Your affectionate mother, Rhoda Davis."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 28.

SENATE.

THE MACKINAC PARK.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, called up the Senate bill to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac, in the Straits of Mackinac, Michigan, as a national park, which was passed.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government, with several amendments. It was placed on the calendar.

THE CINCHONA.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the American Medical Association, asking for the appointment of a commission of scientific men to take action in regard to the cultivation of the Cinchona tree in the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill authorizing the President to reinstate George M. Book on the active list of the navy, which was passed.

THE ALABAMA CONTEST.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Sykes vs. Spencer.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, concluded his argument, begun yesterday, in favor of the minority report, declaring Mr. Sykes elected.

The question then being on the resolution of Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, to award the seat to Mr. Sykes, it was rejected—yeas 11, nays 33; a strict party vote.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, the Committee on Privileges and Elections was discharged from further consideration of the subject, so Mr. Spencer, the present incumbent, retains his seat.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, submitted a resolution providing that F. W. Sykes, late contestant, be allowed the salary of a Senator from March 4, 1873, to May 1, 1874, and one mileage each way. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

PEMBINA—WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, called up the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary Government therefor.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved to amend the bill, so that the right to vote or hold office in the Territory should not be restricted on account of race, color, or sex. He said he believed the amendment was not only justified, but was required by the organic laws of the United States. Numerous petitions had been presented to Congress for this right to females, and the only notice taken of them was to report adversely. In the other House the Republican Party was to a certain extent pledged to extend suffrage to females in the Territories. To confer upon women the right of suffrage would be to open wide the avenues for them, and the advancement of society. Give them an opportunity through the ballot-box, and they will break up nefarious practices now existing, and purify society. The spirit of the Constitution should be carried out and women be allowed to vote.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, said the question of female suffrage was being considered seriously by a large portion of the people of the United States. Here was an opportunity to experiment with women suffrage in this new Territory, and if it worked well there, he hoped it would spread all over the country. The experiment of negro suffrage was tried in the District of Columbia, and it became catching, and spread all over the South. If women suffrage in the new Territory should work badly, the act could be repealed at the next session of Congress.

Mr. MORTON said he was in favor of the amendment upon what he urged as the fundamental principles of the Government. The Declaration of Independence said all men are created free and equal. The word men did not mean males, it meant the whole human family. The women of this country had never given their consent to this Government within the theory of the Declaration of Independence. The old common-law argument was that the husband took care of the interests of the wife; the father those of the daughter; or the son those of the mother. But under the common law the husband was a tyrant and despot. This old doctrine had been overcome, and women could hold property now. He believed the women had the same natural right to a voice in this Government that man had. To give woman the right of suffrage would elevate the suffrage in this country. Fifty years ago it was thought to be beyond all reason for women to attend political meetings; now they went to such places, and the result was to greatly improve the character of those assemblages. Their presence insured peace, because in this country men had to be very low to be guilty of rowdyism in the presence of females.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, said he was a new convert to the cause of woman suffrage, and was made a convert by the glorious efforts of the women's crusade against intemperate women, and women only, through Almighty God, could save their country from the worst of all evils, intemperance.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he did not yield in his admiration of women to any man, and by no act or word of his would he detract from her dignity, but he claimed the right to be the judge, together with her, as to what means were best calculated to promote her interests. He did not believe woman herself thought her happiness or dignity would be advanced by having all the political rights of man conferred upon her, and the strongest evidence of this fact was that neither in this country nor in England had women demanded such right.

Mr. CARPENTER said he would vote for the amendment to confer suffrage in the new Territory upon women. He believed that in every condition of life the society of women was beneficial. In every place where she was found everything was neat and orderly. If our wives, mothers, and daughters go to the election places, there will be decency, order, and peace there. In the City of New-York, for instance, he would rely more upon women voting to bring about peace and order than all the army or navy could do. He would vote to establish woman suffrage here, in Wisconsin, or any other place he could, to-morrow.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, favored the amendment, and said he would vote for it.

Mr. EDMUNDS denied that the right to vote was essential to the protection of the natural rights of women. Under the law now, in many States, they had the right to do as they pleased with their property. The laws in this country generally discriminated in favor of women.

After further discussion, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 24, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckingham, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Ransom, Scott, Sherman, Wadleigh, Washburn, Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, West, Windom—24.

The question was now on Mr. Sargent's amendment.

Mr. BAYARD said it seemed hardly possible that the Senate of the United States proposed such a change in the very fundamental principles of government; that such a change as this should be blocked out as an experiment in utter disregard of the decree by which men and women were created, could hardly be believed. The sexes were different, physically and mentally; yet here was this poor, puny attempt in disregard of every experience, enlightened as it had been by Divine interposition. Such legislation as this was irreverent, and in defiance of the laws of God himself. It would give two heads to the family, and there would no longer be that unity, that subordination, required by the Christian marriage.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the amendment, and denied that the right of suffrage was a natural one. The right of citizenship carried with it a severe and rugged service, and it should never be imposed on women.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was then rejected—yeas 19, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Chandler, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Harvey, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Sargent, Sprague, Stewart, Tipton, Washburn, West, Windom—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hitchcock, Jones, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Ramsey, Ransom, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Wadleigh, Wright—27.

Messrs. Dorsey, Spencer, and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Bogy, Johnston, and Morrill, of Maine, who would have voted against it.

The question then being on the final passage of the bill, it was negatived—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow, which was agreed to.

REPORT ON THE MODE OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the resolution of the Senate of March 10, 1873, instructing the committee to examine and report upon the best and most practicable mode of electing the President and Vice President, and providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions connected therewith, with a long report, which was ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

THE WEST POINT APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, the Senate took up the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Military Academy, that it might be unfinished business to-morrow, and then, at 4:50 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELIEF OF MRS. CAPT. HALL.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Mercy Ann Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, of the Polaris, to pay her $1,836, the amount of his pay up to the 31st of December, 1873, when the officers and crew of the Polaris were paid off, and to authorize the purchase of his papers of prior explorations, at a cost not exceeding $15,000.

After explanation by Mr. Scofield, and some remarks in opposition by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, the bill was passed.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back a substitute for the Senate amendments to the Currency bill. He demanded the previous question, which was seconded by 95 to 78, and the main question was ordered.

The first vote was on adopting the substitute reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was rejected—yeas 111, nays 118. There was much excitement as the progress of the vote showed how close it was. When the roll-call was concluded the vote stood 104 to 118, but then a great many changes were made, and at last the result was announced as above.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Averill, Barber, Barry, Biery, Bradley, Bromberg, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Cain, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Cobb of North Carolina, Conger, Cook, Cotton, Crooke, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Dawes, Dewitt, Dobbins, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Farwell, Foster, Freeman, Garfield, Gooch, Hagans, Hale, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hathorn, Hawley of Illinois, Hays, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hendee, E. R. Hoar, Hodges, Hoskins, Houghton, Hubbell, Lamport, Lansing, Lawson, Lofland, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Iowa, McDougall, McKee, Merriam, Mitchell, Monroe, Morey, Niles, Nunn, Orr, Packard, Packer, Pendleton, Phelps, Pierce, Platt of Virginia, Platt of New-York, Poland, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Rice, Richmond, E. H. Roberts, Russ, Sawyer, Schumaker, Scudder of New-York, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sheats, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Sloan, Smith of Ohio, Snyder, Starkweather, St. John, Strait, Taylor, Thornburgh, Tremain, Wallace, Walls, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Woodford—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Barnum, Barrere, Bass, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Bundy, Butler of Massachusetts, Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Clark of Missouri, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Comingo, Corwin, Crittenden, Crossland, Crounse, Donnan, Durham, Eden, Eldredge, Field, Foot, Giddings, Glover, Hormer, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Hatcher, Havens, Hawley of Connecticut, Hereford, Herndon, Holman, Hooper, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hyde, Kelley, Kellogg, Kendall, Knapp, Lawrence, Leach, Loughridge, Lowe, Luttrell, Marshall, Martin, McNulta, Milliken, Morrison, Myers, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Page, Parker, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Potter, Pratt, Randall, Read, Robbins, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Sayler of Indiana, Sener, Shanks, Sherwood, Sloss, Small, Smith of New-York, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Stanard, Standeford, Stone, Swann, Sypher, Thomas, Townsend, Tyner, Vance, Waddell, Wells, White, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Williams of Indiana, Willie, Wilson of Maryland, Wilson of Indiana, Wolfe, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky—118.

The vote was then taken on concurring in the Senate substitute, and it was rejected—yeas 70, nays 164.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes, and it was ordered—yeas 122, nays 82.

The Speaker appointed as the House conferees on the Currency bill, Messrs. Maynard of Tennessee, Farwell of Illinois, and Clymer of Pennsylvania.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House then took up the bill for the gradual reduction of the army.

Mr. COBURN explained and advocated the bill. He disavowed on the part of the Committee on Military Affairs any disposition of hostility to the army. The motive of the bill was economy. He estimated the saving the bill would effect at about $7,000,000.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer that the headquarters of the army shall never be removed from the capital of the nation, except in time of war.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, another member of the Committee on Military Affairs, protested against the proposed reduction in behalf of the frontier settlements, to which military protection was an absolute necessity, and he quoted Gen. Sherman's expression that he would rather see all the first twenty pages of the Army Register torn out, and all the higher officers abolished, than see one infantry regiment disbanded.

Mr McDOUGALL, of New-York, another member of the Military Committee, proposed to amend the seventh section in regard to the Adjutant General's Department, by making it consist of one Adjutant General, with the rank of Brigadier General; two Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the rank of Colonel; four with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and ten with the rank of Major.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, made a speech in support of the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, another member of the Military Committee, spoke in opposition to the bill, particularly those features of it which looked to a reduction of the officers. He favored the devising of some permanent organization that would insure an honorable position to officers. Referring to the recent disturbances in Arkansas, he paid a high compliment to Capt. Rose and his company, and said that it would be better for the Government to pay the whole expenses of the army for one year rather than not have had that little detachment at Little Rock, the commotion and disgrace that would otherwise have arisen would have been held up as a national reproach years hence.

Mr. MACDOUGALL moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was negatived.

The previous question was seconded, and then the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE ARKANSAS SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced the following as the Special Committee on Arkansas Affairs: Messrs. Poland of Vermont, Ward of Illinois, Woodford of New-York, Sayler of Ohio, and Sloss of Alabama.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to amend the tariff.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:30, and went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, in the chair—on the bill to amend the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws.

The proceedings opened with a discussion on jute butts, based on a proposition by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to make the duty on that article $6 per ton, and to admit free of duty for two years, machinery adapted to manufacture the fibre of the ramie plant. After a debate of an hour an amendment by Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, that the machinery to be admitted free of duty should not be such as is manufactured in the United States, was adopted, and, as thus amended, Mr. Kasson's proposition was agreed to.

Mr. MYERS' amendment of last night in regard to maisic iron, making the duty on it the same as on other iron of like condition, grade, and stage of manufacture, was adopted.

POLICE TRIALS.

At the Police trials, yesterday, evidence was heard in the case of Patrolman David Nugent, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was arraigned on complaint of John R. Emerson, residing at No. 134 Lexington avenue. Mr. Emerson claimed that on the morning of the 5th inst., while on Broadway, near Twenty-seventh street, in company with a watchman named Moseman, he was arrested by Officer Nugent and locked up at the Police Station in West Thirtieth street, and that while going to the Jefferson Market Police Court the officer used obscene and insulting language toward him, and put a pair of "nippers" around his wrist. The officer admitted that he had arrested Emerson because he found him prowling around his post and would not explain his business there. He denied most positively that he had used any improper language toward him, and as there was no other person present at the time, this resolved itself simply into a question of veracity between the policeman and the complainant. The case was referred to the board for decision....Patrolman O'Brien, of the Seventh Precinct, was complained of by Mrs. Louise O'Neil, of No. 12 Pearl street, the janitress of the *Journal of Commerce* building, who charged him with having arrested her without just cause and caused her to be locked up at the Police Station for the night. Mrs. O'Neil claimed that the officer was standing at the corner of Rutgers slip and South street with a liquor dealer named Dailey, when she came along. The officer insulted her, called her vile names, and concluded his performance by arresting her. The case was investigated by Police Justice Kasmire and the woman was discharged, the Magistrate advising her to make a complaint against the policeman. The latter, when arraigned before Mr. Gardner, denied most emphatically that he insulted Mrs. O'Neil, but claimed that she had so insulted and abused him that he was compelled to arrest her. The complaint was dismissed.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT (CIVIL) COURT.

The appeal from the order of Judge Van Brunt granting a new trial to Judge McGuire on newly-discovered evidence, and under which Judge McGuire was restored to his position of Judge of the Seventh District (Civil) Court, to the exclusion of Judge Stemmler, his rival claimant, was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Judge McGuire was represented on the argument by Wm. A. Beach, and Judge Stemmler by Nelson J. Waterbury. The facts in connection with the case, and points on previous arguments almost identical with this, have already been so fully published that little, if anything new, could be or was presented on the present argument. For Judge Stemmler, the appellant, it was contended that the evidence on which the new trial was granted was merely cumulative, while on behalf of Judge McGuire it was claimed that it went directly to show that the former verdict in Judge Stemmler's favor, and under which he got temporary possession of the court, was founded on the admitted perjury of one of the witnesses, and should not be permitted to stand; also, that the order of Judge Van Brunt granting a new trial, from which the appeal was taken, was not an appealable order. At the request of counsel the court gave them until the 15th of next month to put in written briefs, to which time the court reserved its decision.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 36, amounting to $592,929 69; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 6, amounting to $238; total number of warrants 42, amounting to $593,167 69. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $11,033 10; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $41,612 28; collection of assessments and interest, $23,955 71; market rents and fees, $365 25; water rents, $8,473 41; licenses, Mayor's office, $605 25; Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office, $1,299; permits to tap water-pipes, $122; fees and fines, district courts, $38. Total, $87,504.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—ITS EFFECT IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28.—John M. Fleming, the State Superintendent of Public Schools, issues a circular this morning wherein, after reciting that the Civil Rights bill now pending in Congress in its provisions concerning public schools is in direct conflict with the law of Tennessee, he suggests that no new contracts for teachers for either white or colored schools be entered into by the Directors, and if the bill becomes law further instructions will be given.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

EXCITING MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD CLAIM THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS IS ILLEGAL—COUNTY BUILDINGS CLAIMED TO BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ALDERMEN.

Since the last session of the Board of Aldermen, the members held several informal conferences relative to the operations of the Consolidation bill, and the appointment of the new Court-house Commissioners. After an interchange of views, they concluded that Mayor Havemeyer had no legal right to select the latter to complete the memorable building which stands as a colossal monument of the Tammany frauds, and that they alone have the right to regulate contracts for the same under existing ordinances. The appointment of the Commissioners, after the passage of the Consolidation bill—which, it is claimed, transfers the care and maintenance of county buildings to Commissioner Van Nort, and, if not, upon the Aldermen, was relied upon as proof that their position was tenable. The Aldermen also agreed to claim control of the county buildings, and, as it anticipating a conflict with Commissioner Van Nort, who contends that he has charge of them, they decided to direct him to assume the care of one of them.

The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday. In the absence of President Vance, Mr. Kehr was called to the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been referred,

Alderman McCafferty submitted a series of preambles and resolutions, reciting that under section 91, of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, all contracts for work to be done by the various departments shall be made under such regulations as now exist, or shall be established by the ordinances of the Common Council; that the said law and also chapter 304 of the Laws of 1874 were passed subsequently to the act; chapter 382 of the Laws of 1871, which created the commission for the erection of the new Court-house consequently nullifies and repeals, certainly suspends, the act of 1870, and leaves the completion of the County Court-house where it rightfully belongs, viz., with the corporate authorities of this city. To these preambles were appended the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and is hereby directed to advertise for plans and specifications for the work of completing the building known as the New County Court-house, and he be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the architect who shall, in the judgment of said Commissioner, present the best plans and specifications of the proposed work, the sum of $500 as compensation therefor.

Alderman Reilly moved to strike out the proposed payment of $500 to the architect, as plans had already been made.

Alderman McCafferty accepted the amendment, which was adopted.

Alderman Koch here rose, and in an angry tone said he did not believe in wasting the tax-payers' money. He was, however, in favor of building a gallows on the top of the Court-house, as it might be useful to this and the next generation. [Loud laughter.]

Alderman Gilon reminded the board that they had a legal adviser—namely the Corporation Counsel—to whom they should refer the resolutions before taking final action. He offered a resolution to that effect.

Alderman Monheimer—We have had an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the Consolidation bill, and there is no use in referring the matter to him again.

Mr. Gilon's amendment was then put, and lost by a vote of 9 to 4, and the original preambles and resolutions were adopted by a like vote.

Alderman Monheimer wished it to be understood that the resolutions were passed by the Board as Aldermen, and not as a branch of the Common Council, and that it would be necessary to send them to the Mayor for his approval. Mr. Monheimer then submitted the following:

Whereas, By section 1, chapter 304, of the Laws of 1874, is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York all the rights, property, interests, claims, and demands of the County of New-York, or Board of Supervisors of said County of New-York, and it is provided by section 3 of said act that all the powers and duties which now are or hereafter may be conferred or charged upon the Board of Supervisors of said City and County shall be exercised and performed by the Board of Aldermen of said City, as such; and,

Whereas, There can be no question that the ownership, control, power to assign rooms for offices, and general management of all buildings, offices, &c., heretofore and prior to the passage of the act above-mentioned, vested in the Board of Supervisors, have been by said act transferred to and conferred upon the Board of Aldermen; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered by this board the assignment of rooms for the several courts and offices of the County of New-York, as it existed prior to the passage of the law, chapter 304, Laws of 1874, is hereby declared to be in full force and effect; and the Judges of the several courts and others occupying offices in any public or other buildings in this City by direction of the former Board of Supervisors are hereby instructed to disregard any order and disobey any and every direction in reference to any new assignment, or change of such rooms or offices, emanating or purporting to emanate from any other authority than this Board of Aldermen; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of this board be and he is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the Judges of the several courts and all other persons occupying public offices to which they have been assigned by any former Board of Supervisors.

The resolutions were adopted without debate.

Alderman Monheimer then introduced a resolution, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to assume the care of the new County Court-house, and instructing the Clerk of the board to furnish to the Commissioner the names, duties, and compensations of the several persons now employed therein, by authority of the late Board of Supervisors.

The resolution was carried.

Alderman Monheimer also introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this board be and is hereby directed to cause a notification to be published daily for three months in the *City Record*, informing all persons having claims against the County of New-York that such claims cannot now be audited by the Board of Supervisors, but must be presented directly to the Department of Finance for payment.

Alderman McCafferty offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller of the City of New-York is hereby directed to report to this board at its next meeting what portion of the assessment fund debt now outstanding and represented as being secured by assessments levied or to be levied against property benefited is represented by assessments against the City at large, and should be added to the permanent debt of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

The resolution was adopted.

Alderman McCafferty also offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commission of Public Works be requested to furnish to this board as soon as practicable, a statement of the expenditures of the Department of Public Works, on taxation and trust accounts during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, showing what portion of such expenditures are chargeable to the present debt of the City. Also, a statement of appropriations raised by taxation for said department, the amount of revenue from all sources collected by the department, and the amount of assessments levied, or to be levied, for street improvements.

A communication was received from the Mayor embodying a statement of the receipts and expenses of the Permit Bureau for the quarter ending April 30, 1874. The receipts were $3,458, and the expenditures $2,550. The latter was incurred in salaries, as follows: Sigmund Wise, Clerk, $750; William H. Laines, $300; Stanislaus Antoldi, $300; Phillip N. Ganlon, inspector, $300; Marshal Keater, inspector, $300; Abraham Falk, inspector, $300, and Charles Simpson, $300. Another communication was received from the Mayor showing the following receipts and disbursements of his office for the quarter ending April 30, 1874: Expenses, $4,701 78; receipts from licenses and fines, $14,254 25.

The usual quarterly report of all claims against the County, which have been audited by the Finance Department up to April 30, was received and ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from Mr. H. C. Gardiner protesting against the action of Mayor Havemeyer in denouncing the Warehouse bill, which now awaits the signature of Gov. Dix. It was ordered on file.

The opinion of the Corporation Council, in which he holds that the Aldermen are entitled to salaries as Supervisors, was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners requesting the board to confirm their action in purchasing a site on Fifty-seventh street, within 100 feet of Third avenue, for a station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct, and Alderman Morris moved that their action be confirmed. The motion was laid over.

The board, on motion of Alderman Van Schaick, assigned the lower floor of the "brown-stone building" in the park to the Commissioners of Accounts.

A petition was received from Mr. Thomas W. Gager, asking the board to so amend the ordinance relative to procuring water for sprinkling streets as to admit of his obtaining a permit to carry out his contract for that purpose. He complained that Commissioner Van Nort had refused to grant him a permit, and had one of his men arrested for sprinkling the streets with salt water, for which he received permission from the Board of Health. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The report of the special committee, of which Alderman Ottendorfer is Chairman, declaring it to be the imperative duty of the Mayor to suspend and remove the Police Commissioners, which has already appeared in THE TIMES, was called up for action.

Alderman Billings said the report was ably written, but he felt bound to disagree with that portion of it referring to the conduct of the Commissioners in relation to an election. He did not believe that the Commissioners had ever prevented electors from going to the ballot-boxes.

The report was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Cooper, Flanagan, Reilly, Gilon, Lysaght, Monheimer, Ottendorfer, Van Schaick—8.

Negative—Aldermen Billings, Falconer, Kehr, Koch, Morris—5.

Alderman McCafferty, who was absent when the question was put, was called, and voted in the negative. The Alderman then rose to explain his course in relation to the report, but Alderman Reilly objected to allowing him the privilege, and moved to adjourn.

Alderman McCafferty (to Mr. Reilly)—You are shaking me off, but I desire to speak on——

Alderman Reilly—There's a motion before the house, and my colleague is not in order.

Alderman McCafferty—When I was in Mr. Ottendorfer's house I told him.

Alderman Reilly—I move we adjourn.

Alderman McCafferty—I say, I told Mr. Ottendorfer that I could not sign that part of the report relating to the appointment of inspectors of election.

Alderman Ottendorfer—Mr. Cooper knows all about it. You said that the report ought to be even stronger than we made it.

Alderman McCafferty (warmly)—I challenge Mr. Cooper or any one to say that I said I should sign the report, or that I wanted it to be made stronger. I told Alderman Monheimer that I did not agree with the report.

Alderman Monheimer—I heard that two days before you told it to me.

Alderman McCafferty—I can afford to be independent. I am not the satellite of any party. I do not want to stultify myself in the matter. During the election in November last, when I ran for Senator, I called upon the Police Commissioners, and they offered to appoint good men as inspectors for me; but I did not take advantage of the offer. To come here and charge the Police Commissioners with acting legally or illegally in making appointments of inspectors when they offered me the same privilege, would be to stultify myself.

Alderman Ottendorfer—If Commissioner Charlick, or any Police Commissioner, agreed to do that, they agreed to do an illegal act. You did not even object to signing the report, but said you would be present at the meeting.

Alderman Cooper here rose, and said that it was understood that the report would be signed by Mr. McCafferty, and all the members of the committee. When he went to Mr. Ottendorfer's house, he found Mr. McCafferty there, and there was not one dissenting word from the report.

Alderman McCafferty—Did I ever speak a word about it at Mr. Ottendorfer's house? The fact is, I said nothing.

Alderman Cooper—I think we all agreed to sign it.

The discussion was only ended by a motion to adjourn, which was carried almost unanimously.

RESIGNATION OF PARK COMMISSIONER WALES.

The following communication was received by Mayor Havemeyer yesterday:

OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 UNION SQUARE, May 28, 1874.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: By your appointment in January, 1873, I was made a Commissioner of the Department of Public Parks, for a term of five years, to succeed Thomas C. Field.

At the time when I took the oath of office, the reasons you gave me for making the appointment were certainly very creditable, as you had been a zealous reformer.

I entered at once upon the discharge of my duties, and the record will show in what manner those duties were performed. After having held the office for a period of four months, the new charter came into operation, and for reasons which were, no doubt, satisfactory to yourself, the term of my reappointment was reduced to two years; my senior colleague, Mr. Fred'k E. Church, faring even worse than myself, as he was reappointed for a term of one year.

I consider it creditable to Mr. Church that he should have declined to take his place in the fifth category.

I now desire to resign my office, for the reason that it has become irksome to me; and inasmuch as it is quite likely to become so to my successor, as Commissioner, in the event he should propose to exercise an independent judgment, I think the public and yourself are entitled to know the reason which has influenced my decision.

In my opinion, the Department of Parks could be managed with more efficiency if Controller Green would not insist upon the retention or appointment of his personal friends—not always the best—in and to various offices of the department, and, could some of his inefficient friends be dismissed, without provoking his hostility, it would result in some good to the service. It would also redound to the credit of this industrious official, if while paying strict attention to his own duties, which are arduous enough to tax all his time and capacity, he would not only cease to intermeddle with the affairs of other municipal departments, and stop the practice of covertly undermining the official character and capacity of those who are, equally with himself, responsible to public judgment. If this disquieting element could be withdrawn from the Department of Parks, and if Commissioners could be permitted to exercise an independent discretion in the selection of their auxiliaries, then I could most heartily congratulate my successor upon the pleasure he would find in his relations with a commission whose President knows how to unite efficiency with courtesy and regard for the rights and feelings of others. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

S. H. WALES.

THE MISSISSIPPI INUNDATION.

Mayor Havemeyer received the following dispatch yesterday:

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor City of New-York:

Will New-York come to the rescue of our destitute, ruined, famishing people? Our relief will be exhausted in two weeks. We feed over 50,000. Contributions have almost ceased. The distress is very great, and will continue sixty days, or longer. Nothing but help can save our suffering people. The insufficiency of our resources causes painful apprehension and alarm. We shall require four times as much as we have received. A deadly famine in Louisiana would be a national disgrace which the wealth and philanthropy of America must prevent at all hazards.

LOUIS A. WILTZ,
Mayor, and Treasurer of the Relief fund.

ATTACHING THE CONTROLLER.

John N. Atwater was engaged in examining and extending the tax and assessment rolls of 1871, and for that service had accumulated a bill against the City for $11,887 50, which the Controller refused to pay. Application was made by the claimant's counsel in Common Pleas for a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay. This writ was granted, from which the Controller appealed to the General Term, where the decision was confirmed. Thence an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the decision has again been confirmed, with $112 costs. The principal of the claim, with interest, now amounts to over $14,000 besides the costs, which latter, counsel for the claimant insists, is a personal debt against the Controller, for which execution may be issued against his property. The Controller not having paid the claim in conformity with the decision of the Court of Appeals, Mr. West, counsel for the claimant, applied to Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, for an order attaching Controller Green for contempt in not paying the claim in obedience to the original writ of mandamus confirmed by the decision of the Court of Appeals. Judge Daly refused the attachment, but granted an order returnable on Monday next, directing the Controller to show cause why he should not be attached for not paying the claim.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. The Executive Committee reported the adoption of a resolution granting a lease for a term of ten years of the land under water belonging to the City at the foot of Sixty-third street, East River, to Nerdlinger, Schmidt & Co. Also, a resolution granting permission to H. F. & C. P. Hunt to locate a floating-bath at the southerly side of the pier foot of Thirty-fourth street, East River, at a rent of $150 per month. The report was adopted. A communication was read from Commissioner Van Nort, requesting the use of the pier at foot of Eighty-sixth street to facilitate the work on the Boulevard; also, a communication from J. H. Weaver, notifying the Commissioners of the dangerous condition of the pier at foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem, and suggesting immediate repairs. The report of the Engineer in Chief stated that the dredging for the week amounted to 8,100 cubic yards, and that 6,529 cubic yards of concrete had been laid on the bulk-head wall. The report of the Superintendent contained a statement of the progress of the work of repairing and building, as follows: North River, pier at Thirty-fourth street is being rebuilt and extended; Piers Nos. 20 and 21 repaired, and on the East River, Pier No. 4, outer half is rebuilding; Pier No. 6 is being repaired; Pier No. 55, repaired, and the dock at Castle Garden is also being repaired.

THE BREWERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Next Wednesday the brewers of the United States are to meet in convention at Boston to consider the relations of their business to Congressional enactments and their interests generally. The delegates of the Ale Brewers' Society of this City and New-Jersey are: David Jones, P. Ackerman, J. E. Lyman, J. H. Ballantine, Wm. Howard, E. T. Hawkins, H. Lewis, D. Yreenghing, Charles Clausen, Charles Millbank, J. Anisdell, J. Schaw, E. W. Standart, Wm. Mole, James Flanigan, and J. M. Lewis. The delegates from the lager-beer brewers of this City are: H. Clausen, F. Schaefer, C. Huppel, J. Ahles, George Ehret, George Ringler, J. Ruppert, J. J. Mentges, T. Markel, F. W. Eckert, George Schmidt, C. Koehne, John Eckler, Chas. Rivinous, L. F. Kuntz, H. Zeltner, George Bechtel, Jos. Seitz, Wm. Kemena, and R. Kathenmeyer.

MENNONITES FOR DAKOTA.

The steam-ship Silesia, of the Hamburg line, brought to this port, on Tuesday, 150 Mennonite immigrants from Russia. They were taken to the German Emigrants' House, No. 16 State street, and provided with comfortable quarters. The following day, having converted their bills of exchange into currency, about $50,000, they took their departure for their new home in Dakota, well pleased with their reception and treatment at the "Home." The Mennonites are a hardy, industrious, and frugal people, strictly honest and abstemious, and will be a healthy addition to the population of the Territory. Religious service was held in the Home before the voyageurs took their departure.

A SCHOOL-BOY KILLED.

Tomaso Tassani, an Italian peddler, living at No. 91 Baxter street, has been in the habit of selling ice-cream in the vicinity of the public school at Ninth street and First avenue. The boys attending the school occasionally threw stones at and otherwise annoyed him. On Tuesday a number of boys, among whom was Robert Pratt, five years old, of No. 309 Ninth street, repeated their annoyance, and Tassani chased and pushed them. Young Pratt fell on the sidewalk, and is supposed to have been injured internally, for on going home he was taken ill, and died on Wednesday night. The Seventeenth Precinct Police arrested Tassani, and Coroner Croker will hold an inquest.

THE COURTS.

THE BATTERY EXTENSION CONTRACT.

MOTION TO AMEND THE DEFENSE—EFFECT OF "RING RULE" ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In the suit of Charles P. Shaw against David Babcock, recently tried before Chief Justice Daly and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas, and in which the jury disagreed, a motion was made yesterday before Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the same court, for leave to amend the defendant's answer. On the former trial, both the plaintiff and a lawyer named James W. Culver, through whom plaintiff was employed, testified to money having been paid two members of the Legislature, after the adjournment, for their influence in inducing Controller Connolly to pay the claim. This testimony, it was claimed by Mr. Henry L. Clinton on behalf of defendant, was sufficient to sustain an allegation that plaintiff's services in the case were those of a lobbyist, and asked therefore that leave might be granted to defendant to insert such an allegation in the complaint. The suit, as already published, was to recover $11,000 claimed by plaintiff as a balance of $18,000 agreed to be paid him by defendant for procuring the cancellation of the Battery extension contract, and the insertion in the tax levy of the sum of $65,000 in favor of defendant as the contractor. The answer was that defendant had never employed plaintiff, and that the $7,000 paid him had been extorted from him.

Mr. Shaw, the plaintiff, appeared in person to oppose the present motion. In the course of his argument, which was unfinished at the hour of adjournment, he denounced, in the severest terms, Tweed, Connolly, his opponent, and his opponent's counsel. He claimed that at the time when he undertook this service for defendant he was the personal enemy of Tweed and Connolly, and they of him; that he had just come out in triumph as the counsel of McCloud, in the latter's contested election, before the Legislative Committee, against Tweed and Connolly's favorites; that at that moment it was that he was appealed to by Mr. Culver to act as counsel in this case; that he immediately prepared an elaborate brief, went before the Legislative Committee, argued in favor of the abolition of the contract and insertion of the appropriation, and carried both through, in the face of the opposition of Tweed and Connolly, who desired to have the contract continue, so that they might participate, as theretofore, in the annual appropriations. In the service which he there rendered he claimed to have confined himself to the legitimate and honorable duties of his profession—duties recognized and practiced in England by many of the most influential members of the Bar of that country, known as Parliamentary lawyers. The defendant in the suit he denounced as a demonstrated perjurer and ingrate, who had been the associate of members of the "Ring," and laid the flagging of their mansions at Greenwich. His honest claim, he said, he had deferred prosecuting while the "Ring" and its Judges had control, believing it then hopeless to attempt to recover; but the moment they were out of the way, he drew and served his complaint. Now his action and professional integrity are assailed by the man whom he had befriended; not only so, but by that man's counsel also, who boasts of his access to a journal which once had for its editor the foremost man of this half century, but which is now edited by a "Professor of Journalism," who, if he could have his way, would accept "Miss Nancy" for his deity and Pecksniff as his high priest.

Mr. Shaw will conclude his argument this morning, to which Mr. Henry L. Clinton will reply.

THE CALLENDER TRIAL.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, was continued yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. Some new testimony was introduced by the defense, going to prove that loans obtained by Callender, of other banks, on the same collateral securities given by him for the loans of the Ocean Bank, were duly paid. George S. Heacock, Clerk of the Park National Bank, testified that in October, 1871, two checks (which he identified) for $10,329 83 were received by that institution in payment of loans to that amount obtained by Callender on Portage Lake bonds securities, and that the bonds were surrendered on this payment. John Hardcastle, runner of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, identified three other checks given by Callender in payment for loans in similar securities. John T. Hall, late Cashier of the Ninth National Bank, testified that in September, 1871, that institution gave loans to Callender amounting to $10,000, the notes of Avery and Wild being given in addition to Portage Lake bonds as securities. Of that amount, he said, $4,800 remained unpaid to this day. Columbus C. Stevenson, late President of the Ocean National Bank, was re-examined at great length without testifying to anything new, except that Mr. Hurlbut, who was Controller of the Currency in 1870, borrowed $10,000 of the Ocean Bank, which he paid ten days after the loan was made. Benjamin F. Beekman, one of the Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank, testified that he recollected the Callender loans with the Wild and Martin securities coming up before the board, and being passed by it. The securities were considered ample. He said that Callender's loans did not cause the failure of the Union Square Bank, but confessed, on cross-examination, that the $17,000 borrowed of it by him would have helped it considerably if on hand in its hour of need. Anthony Lane, of the Fourth National Bank, testified that Callender had paid one loan of $5,000 to that bank to his knowledge. Alfred Wild, the late Treasurer of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, testified that Callender had no relation with that company up to 1871, except as agent for raising money on their bonds.

THE SARNER PERJURY CASE.

The trial of Julius Sarner, charged with perjury in a sworn investigation before Fire Marshal Sheldon, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. District Attorney Rollins recalled a number of witnesses in rebuttal of the statement of the prisoner. The evidence on both sides having closed, Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the prisoner, summed up for the defense in an argument of great length. The court then adjourned until to-day, when District Attorney Rollins will sum up for the prosecution.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 28—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3½ ℘ cent. The reduction of the bank rate of discount has no effect upon American securities, the reduction having been discounted. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾; 1867, 109⅝; New 5s, 104⅞.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93½ for money, 93½@93⅝ for the account.

3:30 P. M.—Consols, 93½ for both money and the account. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £144,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £226,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 41¼ ℘ cent., is 43⅜ ℘ cent.

4:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ℘ cent., or 3-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, for money, 93½; for the account, 93½@93⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107¾; 1867s, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 32½.

FRANKFORT, May 28.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 28.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 15,942,000f. during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 59f. 70c.

4:30.—Rentes quoted at 59 f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8½d.; do. do., deliverable May, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8 11-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8 9-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April, at 8 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8¾d.

LONDON, May 28—5 P. M.—Sugar, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Tallow, 39s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 11d.; Spirits, 9½d. ℘ gallon.

Evening—Common Rosin, 7s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, May 28.—Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 108@110 premium; short sight, 111@113 premium; 60 days, gold, 136@137 premium; short sight, 140@141 premium; on London, 163@165 premium; on Paris, 134@135 premium; Spanish Gold, 248@250. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ℘ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 25; loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ℘ hhd. of Sugar, $4 75@$5 25; ℘ hhd. of Molasses, $3 25@$3 50. To Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 36s. ℘ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,942, or 526 cars, against 503 cars for the same time last week; market slow at strong yesterday's prices; buyers generally supplied yesterday; sales of 250 Illinois Steers, ranging from 957 to 1,306 lbs., at $6@$6 37½; 66 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,318 lbs., at $8 30; 30 Canada Steers, averaging 1,180 lbs., at $6 15; 100 Canada Stockers, ranging from 713 to 748 lbs., at $4 25@$4 62½; 19 Michigan Stockers, averaging 675 lbs., at $4; 21 State Stillers, averaging 948 lbs., at $6; light Stockers a drug, good Stockers in quick demand. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,200, against 9,000 for the same time last week; dead-lock still continues, buyers and sellers widely apart; sales of 1,000 Ohio clipped Sheep ranging from 82 lbs. to 88 lbs., at $6 25@$6 50; 109 State wooled Sheep, averaging 88 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,300, against 12,400 for the same time last week; Yorkers, $5 75@$6; heavy Hogs, $6@$6 25; market bare of stock; supply unequal to demand.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28.—Cattle more active; opened ¼c.@½c. higher; closed with the advance partially lost; very best on sale to-day, 6¾c.@7⅛c.; first quality, 5¾c.@6⅜c.; medium or good fair quality 5½c.@5¾c.; receipts, 1,008; sales, 869. Hogs in moderate demand at 7½c.@8c.; receipts, 3,192. Sheep quiet and lower at 4½c.@6½c.; receipts, 4,882.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 72⅝	1400 Lake Shore..... 74¼
500 do......b3. 72⅝	100 do...... 74⅜
1600 do.......... 72¾	100 do....b3. 74⅞
100 do........ 72⅝	100 do.....b3. 74⅝
100 do.....s3. 72½	300 do.....b3. 74⅝
1000 do.......c. 72½	200 do........ 74¾
400 do....... 72⅝	100 do......s3. 74¾
700 do........ 72½	20 do........ 74⅝
200 do.......c. 72¾	500 do......... 74⅞
300 do........ 72⅝	200 do........ 75
600 do........ 72⅞	400 do.....b3. 75
100 do.....s3. 72⅞	1000 Union Pacific.... 28
100 do......b3. 73	100 do.......s3. 28
800 do........c. 73	600 do....... 28⅛
1100 do....... 73	300 do......s3. 28¼
800 do........ 73⅛	200 do....... 28¼
10 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98½	200 do......s3. 28¼
200 Pacific Mail...... 42¼	1900 do........ 28⅜
100 do........ 42½	100 do.......c. 28¼
100 do......s5. 42½	200 do....... 28¼
300 do........ 42½	200 do........ 28⅛
100 do........ 42⅜	800 North-western Pf. 57
300 do......b3. 42⅜	200 Rock Island...... 97
200 do......s3. 42¼	100 Ohio & Miss...... 24¼
200 do.......c. 42¼	500 Toledo & Wab.... 37½
200 do........ 42⅝	500 do......s3. 37
100 North-western... 40¾	200 do....... 37⅛
100 do......s3. 40⅝	100 do....... 37
100 do........ 40¼	100 do....... 37⅛
200 do........ 40½	500 do....... 37¼
200 do........ 40⅝	150 do....... 37⅜
800 do........ 40	100 do....... 37¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s,'81,C.122	$100,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67......120¾
55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......120¼	20,000 do.....c.120¾
1,000 do.....12.120¼	40,000 do.....s3.120¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N.......119⅝	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......12.120
15,000 do.....12.119⅝	26,000 U.S.5s 10-40C.115
50,000 U.S.5-20R..'67.119⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex-coup..... 64	100 At. & P. Tel..b. c. 18
	100 do........ 17⅞
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new, ex-coup..... 64	100 Adams Ex........107
	10 Wells-Far.Ex.b. c. 76
4,000 N.Y. State, 7s, Reg.......b. c.110½	400 N.Y.C.&H...b. c. 98
	400 Pac.R. of Mo.b. c. 40
1,000 B'klyn 6s, W. Loan........ 95	400 Del.L.&Wes.b. c.109½
	10 Mich. Cen...b. c. 75½
1,000 C., R.I.&P. 7s.105¼	300 L.S.&M.So.R.b. c. 74⅞
5,000 C.&O.1st,c.on. 50	100 do....... 74⅝
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st.102	300 do....... 74¾
4,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st........108	400 do.....s3. 74⅝
	200 do....... 74¾
1,000 Long D. Bds..101½	500 do...... 74¾
10,000 Mich. So'n.2d.100	100 do.....b3. 74⅞
1,000 B. & Erie,new. 97	600 do...... 74⅝
8,000 Erie, 2d.........100	600 do...... 74¾
3,000 N. Y. C. 5s, '83...92½	100 do.....s3. 74¾
4,000 N. Y. C. 1st....106⅝	700 do.....s3. 74⅝
5,000 do........106½	800 do...... 74⅞
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 95¾	519 do.....s3. 74½
3,000 Har. 1st,7s,R.103¾	1400 do........ 74½
1,000 Ohio & M. C.c. 89½	600 do.....s3. 74⅝
1,000 do.......c. 89¼	1100 do........ 74⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 70½	20 C., B. & Q. R.b. c.102
10,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 91	500 U. P. R....b. c.s3. 28
39,000 C. P. G'd. Bds. 92½	200 do......s3. 28⅛
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 86½	300 do....... 28¼
1,000 do........ 86⅝	300 do....... 28⅜
17,000 do.....b3. 86½	100 do....... 28¼
2,000 do........ 86⅝	100 do....... 28¼
5,000 R.R.of Mo.1st. 79½	500 do........ 28
2,000 Cleve. & P.3d.100	1500 do.......c. 27⅞
5,000 C. & P. 4th..... 93	100 do........ 28⅛
1,000 Tol.,P.&W.2d. 56	100 do.....b3. 28⅛
1,000 T.,P.&W., Con. 58	100 do........ 28
10 City Bank........300	50 Chic. & Alton.b. c.102¾
85 Fourth Nat. Bk..105½	100 St. L. & Iron M.... 30
10 Bk. State of N.Y.106	100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 40½
13 Del.& H.Can.b. c.117	300 do....... 40⅜
100 do.........116¾	600 do....... 40½
100 Canton Co...b. c. 55	100 do....... 40⅜
1800 Wes. U. Tel.b. c. 73⅛	300 do.....s3. 40½
600 do.....b3. 73¼	100 do....... 40¾
300 do........ 73⅛	600 do....... 40⅝
300 do.....b3. 73	300 do....... 40⅜
1400 do........ 72⅞	100 do....b3. 40¼
400 do.......c. 72⅞	200 do....... 40½
200 do........ 72¾	100 C. & N. W. P.b. c. 57½
200 do........ 72⅞	100 C.&R.I.R.b. c.b4. 97⅛
200 do........ 73	100 do....... 97¼
200 do........ 73⅛	100 do....... 97⅛
400 do........ 73⅛	100 do....... 97⅛
500 do.....s3. 73⅛	100 do.....s3. 97
200 do........ 73⅛	200 C.,Mil.& St.P.b. c. 33⅛
2000 do........ 73⅛	300 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 37⅛
600 do........ 73	500 do....... 37
400 do........ 72⅞	500 do.....s3. 37
500 do........ 72¾	300 do....... 37⅛
200 do........ 73	200 do....... 37
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 42⅜	100 do.....s3. 36⅞
100 do........ 42⅝	200 do....... 36⅞
100 do........ 42¾	70 Morris & Essex.... 97
100 do........ 42¼	10 do.......b. c. 97
200 do........ 42⅝	84 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c.132½
200 do........ 42½	200 At. & Pac. Pd.b. c. 16
100 do........ 42⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 24¼
100 do........ 42½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union....s3. 72¾	100 Union Pacific.... 28⅛
600 do........ 72⅞	100 do.....s3. 28⅛
2600 Lake Shore...... 74½	100 do....... 28¼
200 do......b3. 74⅝	100 do....... 28⅛
200 do......s3. 74½	100 do....... 28
100 do......s3. 74⅝	100 North-west Pref. 57¼
100 Tol. & Wabash.... 37½	100 St. Paul R......... 33⅛
100 do.....s10. 37	200 Pac. R. of Mo..... 40

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500 U. S.6s, C.,'81.121⅞	$100,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67......120¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......115⅝	9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c.120⅝
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....b. c.115⅝	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small...120
19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....120¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Ten.6s,n.ex.c. 64	200 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 42¼
10,000 N.Y. C. 6s, '83. 92½	20 Erie R..........b. c. 35
10,000 Union Pac.1st. 86¾	100 Harlem R.......b. c.129
2,000 do........ 86⅞	400 L. Shore.........b. c. 74⅝
6,000 do........ 87	400 do....... 74½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.........b. c.105⅛	400 do....... 74⅝
	300 do....... 74¾
2,000 C.& N.W.Cons. Coup. G. Bs. 83⅝	300 do....... 74¼
	1500 do....... 74¼
3,000 do........ 83¼	100 do....... 74¾
1,000 Ches.& O. 1st, Coup. 50½	4000 do....... 74¼
	700 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 97
4,000 L.Sh.Con.2d.C. 92	600 Union Pac.....b. c. 28
40 Fourth Nat. Bk..105½	100 do....... 27¾
10 Manhattan Bk.....150	100 do......s3. 27¾
5 Central Nat. Bk.... 99	600 do....... 27¾
800 W. U. Tel....b. c. 72⅞	300 do....... 27¾
300 do........ 72⅜	300 C. & N. W....b. c. 40½
500 do........ 72⅝	100 do....... 40⅝
300 do........ 72⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 57½
100 do........ 72⅝	100 do.....s3. 57
400 do........ 72⅝	100 do....... 57⅛
200 Quicksilver Min... 26	10 C., C., C. & I...... 69
15 Amer. Exp....b. c. 63	250 do....... 65
320 Adams Exp..b. c.109½	100 Tol. & W...b. c. 37
20 U. S. Exp....b. c. 66¾	600 do....... 36⅞
100 do.....s10. 42¼	100 Mor. & Essex.b. c. 96⅝
100 do........ 42⅛	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

3000 N. Y. B. Loan, C.1 0	500 Union Pacific..... 27⅞
100 American Exp..... 63¼	200 do....... 28
300 Western Union.... 72⅞	200 do.....b30. 28⅛
300 do......b3. 72⅞	300 do....... 28
500 do........ 72⅜	100 St. Paul R....... 33⅜
300 do........ 72⅞	200 North-western.... 40½
500 Pacific Mail...... 42⅜	100 North-west. Pref. 57⅛
600 do........ 42½	100 do....... 57
150 N. J. Central....106⅞	100 do....... 57
100 Lake Shore....... 74⅝	100 do....... 57½
400 do........ 74½	100 do....... 57¼
500 do........ 74⅝	100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 37
200 Rock Island...... 96⅞	100 do....... 37
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 40	

THURSDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Treasury Office sold at noon to-day $1,000,000 Gold Coin at 112.19@112.22 ⅌ cent. The gross bidding was $3,785,000 from 111.75 to 112.22 ⅌ cent. The subsequent sales in the open market were at 112¼@112⅜ ⅌ cent. The shipments of American Gold Coin by the steamers to-day were $650,000. In other Specie the shipments were $510,000.

The Bank of England to-day returned to 3½ ⅌ cent. as the rate of Discount, and in London the Funds are generally firm.

From Philadelphia the announcement is made that Mr. John Edgar Thomson, the President and one of the founders of the great Pennsylvania Railroad corporation, died, not unexpectly, last night. The event caused only a moderate and temporary decline in the Stock of the Road. His life was a most useful and valuable one to this important property, but he leaves several experienced lieutenants, any one of whom, owing to the thoroughly-organized system of administration which for many years has prevailed in the office of the Company, is equal to this emergency.

In the Public Funds of the United States the demand continues to run ahead of the moderate offerings in the market, and taking the 5-20 6 ⅌ cents. of 1867, and the new 5 ⅌ cents of 1881 as the standard, the prices are steady.

The Stock Exchange was lower on Lake Shore Road, one of the prominent speculatives of the time, while steady for Pacific Mail and Western telegraph. The market, as a whole, is not especially satisfactory to operators inside the Exchange, nor encouraging for outside buyers who are watching to come in as soon as there is a reasonable assurance of a *Bull* movement. The following closing quotations this afternoon afford no present prospect of such a turn on the Exchange.

Closing Quotations—May 28.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	115⅝	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¼	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120⅜
American Gold	112¼	120¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88½	$4 88½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97¾	98
Chicago and Rock Island	97	97⅛
Pacific Mail	42	42⅜
St. Paul Common	33⅜	33⅝
St. Paul Preferred	53½	53½
Western Union	73⅝	72¾
Union Pacific	27⅞	28
Lake Shore	74⅞	74½
Toledo and Wabash	37	37
North-west	40⅛	40⅛
North-west Preferred	57⅛	75⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	109	109⅛
Central of New-Jersey	106⅞	109⅞
Panama	106½	107¼
Erie	35⅝	35½
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	24¼

The Sub-Treasury Office paid out to-day $154,000 Gold Interest and $116,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt.

The Customs receipts to-day were $396,000.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81......120⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...120⅛
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81......121¾	5-20 reg., '67.........119⅞
5-20 reg., '62.........115½	5-20 coup., '67.........120¾
5-20 coup., '62........115½	5-20 reg., '68.........119⅞
5-10 Called Bds., '62.113	5-20 coup., '68.........120½
5-20 reg., '64.........116½	10-40 reg.............115
5-20 coup., '64.........117¼	10-40 coup.............114⅞
5-20 reg., '65.........116⅞	5s, reg., '81.........115½
5 20 coup., '65........118¼	5s, coup., '81.........115½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...119¼	6s, Currency, '95-9....117⅜

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..103¼	Buf. & State Line 7s. 97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds... 99	Lake S. Div. Bds.... 95
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 22	Lake S. Con. R. 1st.. 96½
B.,C.R.& M.1st,7s,g. 55	Lake S. Con. C. 2d... 91½
Chic. & Alt. 1st.....107	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......100
Chic. & Alt. Inc.... 97⅛	M. Cen.Con. 7s, 1902. 95⅝
Jol. & Chic. 1st.....107½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...108
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 93	N. J. So. 1st 6s...... 30
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 51	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100
Ches. & O. 2d x-c..... 50	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 92¼
Chi.,B.& Q.8⅌ct 1st.110¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 94¼
Chic., R. I. & P.......105¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 88
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 99⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 87
Cen.of N.J.Con.Conv.100½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101
Am. Dock & Imp. B.100	N. Y. C. 7s,Conv.,'76.100
M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.105	N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-76.100
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10P.D. 91¾	N.Y.Cen.& H.1st, C.106¼
M. & S. P. 1st C. &M. 80	N.Y.Cen.& H.1st, R.106¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F...102	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.,'85.106
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs. 86	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...100⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st....102	Harlem 1st 7s, R.....103½
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B. 83¼	North Mo. 1st.......... 85
Gal. & Chi. Ex........102	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 90½
Gal. & Chi. 2d......... 98½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 89⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 94½	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.... 70⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st.....103	Cen. Pac. G. bds..... 92⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d.....105	West. Pac. bds........ 85
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.104½	Union Pac. 1st B..... 86⅝
Mor. & Es. 1st........104	Union Pac. In. 10s... 79
Mor. & Es. 2d........102¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 79
Mor. & Es. Con. bds. 93	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 72
Mor. & Es. Con........ 92	P. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.100
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 93¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...105
Erie 1st Ext.......... 102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...100¾
Erie 2d 7s, '79....... 99½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d .. 94½
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 94	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F. 97
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 94¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 92½
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 94⅛	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.... 92
Long Dock Bonds....101½	Alt. & T. H. 1st.......100
B., N. Y.& E. 1st,'77. 90	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf... 89
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.100⅛	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 73
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.100	B. & So. Ill. 1st 8s... 96
Dub. & S. C. 1st...... 95	T., P. & W.1st E. D. 78
Dub. & S. C. 2d div. 92	T., P. & W. C. 7s..... 58
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 81½	Tol.& Wab. 1st Ext. 95
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d....100	T. & W. 1st St. L.D. 80
M.So.,N.I.S.F.7⅌ ct.103	Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 83
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....103½	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 92¼
Clev. & Tol. New B.. 97½	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 76⅛
Cl., P. & Ash. Old B.101	Quin. & Tol. 1st...... 82½
Cl., P. & Ash. New B. 96½	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.. 72½
Det., Mon. & Tol. B. 99	Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 75
Buf. & E. New B..... 96½	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 72

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¼	102½
City 6s, new	104¾	104⅞
Camden and Amboy	124	124½
Pennsylvania Central	94¼	94½
Reading	113	113¼
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	87	87¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97½	98

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	15	Hides, bdls	214
Bees-wax, pks	6	Moss, bales	87
Copper, bbls	102	Molasses, bbls	400
Cotton, bales	2,422	Leather, sides	2,320
Dried Fruit, pks	59	Stearine, pks	6
Eggs, bbls	2,053	Tallow, pks	28
Flour, bbls	14,700	Pork, pks	65
Meal, bbls	117	Cut-meats, pks	278
Wheat, bushels	282,485	Lard, tcs	55
Corn, bushels	117,396	Butter, pks	2,820
Oats, bushels	74,877	Cheese, pks	5,194
Malt, bushels	1,480	Pea-nuts, bags	303
Peas, bushels	600	Starch, pks	1,050
Beans, bbls	271	Tobacco, hhds	375
Resin, bbls	547	Tobacco, pks	125
Spts. Turp., bbls	98	Wool, bales	131
Pitch, bbls	26	Whisky, bbls	260
Hides, No	1,000		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Valkyrien, for Queenstown—30,760 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Yoonne, for Antwerp—17,196 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Yarra, for London—15,644 bushels Wheat, 1,704 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves.

By the steamer Holsatia, for Hamburg—128 pks. Hardware, 100 bxs. Spermaceti, 600 tcs. Lard, 257 bxs. Bacon, 326 pks. Agricultural Implements, 30 hhds. Bark, 60 cases Cigars, 76 rolls Leather, 200 bags Coffee, 26 hhds. Casings, 1,000 boxes Extract, 3 cases Revolvers, 72 bales Furs, 30 cases Machinery, 50 cases Tobacco, 120 Hides, 20 bbls. Beef, 18 bbls. Guts, 146 kegs Caviar, 35 cases Fruit, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 10 cases Clocks.

By the brig Domingo, for Cork—23,716 bushels Corn.

By the bark Matteo, for Rotterdam—31,799 bushels Wheat.

By the bark G. E. Long, for Cadiz, &c.—94 hhds. Tobacco, 1,828 bbls. Flour, 204 cases Tobacco, 2,500 cases Petroleum, 2,683 bushels Wheat, 200 bxs. Florida Water, 17,040 Staves.

By the bark Victoria, for Callao—24,380 gallons Petroleum, 26 pks. Paper, 14 pks. Agricultural implements, 23 pks. Manufactured Wood, 77 pks. Hardware, 173,729 lbs. Lard, 14 pks. Manufactured Iron, 20 gallons Sperm-oil, 756 cases Preserves, 10 cases Blacking, 107,343 feet Lumber, 23 pks. Tea, 50 pks. Apples, 130 bbls. Sugar, 410 bags Coffee, 5,040 lbs. Butter, 15 pks. Lamps, 167 bbls. Beans, 64 bbls. Molasses, 65 bbls. Vinegar, 87 bbls. Tomatoes, 77 bbls. Onions, 65 bales Domestics, 1 Caboose, 8,060 lbs. Tobacco, 134 bxs. Soap, 26 pks. Spool Silk. 167 bxs. Candles, 8 cases Sewing-machines, 2,600 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 54 pks. Perfumery, 38 pks. Drugs, 100 bxs. Shoes, 184 pks. Glass-ware, 12 pks. Trunks, 17 rolls Matting, 14 cases Oil-cloth, 15 cases Varnish, 19 pks. Varnish.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately sought after, within the range of 32½c.@35c. for Yellow, partly for export.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, but has been without notable activity; 5,600 bags by the J. Brader-son, to go to Baltimore, sold on private terms, and, at auction, 5,484 bags at 17c.@20½c., averaging $17 85, gold, 60 days. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day is 104,378 bags, and at the outports 38,231 bags, with 108,200 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The movements in other kinds have been moderate, the recent dealings (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 10,000 mats Java, ex Henry Buck, sold before arrival on private terms; 4,169 bags Laguayra, 2,277 bags Maracaibo, 130 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here is 66,056 bags and 45,388 mats, including of Java, (Government,) 2,829 bags; Java, 31,400 grass mats; Singapore, 13,988 mats; Ceylon, 7,851 bags; Maracaibo, 8,646 bags; Laguayra, 6,797 bags; Jamaica, 6,591 bags; San Domingo, 4,256 bags; Porto Rico, 1,585 bags; Costa Rica, 15,219 bags; Mexican, 5,745 bags; Savanilla, 4,987 bags; Curacoa, 2,056 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19¾c. @20c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¾c.@21½c., gold; Java, 24c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c. @20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@19c., and Jamaica, 17½c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ lb. At auction to-day 900 mats Java sold at 22c., gold.

COTTON—Has declined ⅛c. ⅌ lb., on a limited trade for early delivery. Sales, 427 bales, including 365 bales to spinners and 62 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been fair, opening at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but closing about as yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,400 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on last evening and 13,800 bales to-day,) and 3,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 17⅝c.: June, 17 9-16c.; July 18 3-16c.@18 7-32c.; August, 18⅝c.; September, 18 11-32c.; October, 17 25-32c.; November, 17⅝c.; December, 17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,422 bales, including 225 bales from Norfolk, 1,386 bales from New-Orleans, and 811 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,178 bales, and thus far this week 18,995 bales, against 20,232 bales same times last week and since the 1st of September last 3,638,919 bales, against 3,392,220 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 6,238 bales; to the Continent, —— bales. Stock in New-York, 130,602 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 336,107 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17 7-16	17 7-16
Low Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Middling	18½	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
Good Middling	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

EGGS—Have been in pretty fair request, within the range of 13c.@16½c. for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 14½c.@15½c. for good to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively moderate request, at about previous prices. The demand has been mostly for home trade purposes. The export inquiry for the English markets has been mainly for stock available at from $6 20@$6 50 for extra, within which range sales have been reported of equal to 5,200 bbls. For the West Indies, 1,100 bbls. extra Western were purchased at $7 25 ⅌ bbl. No. 2 and Superfine brands have been rather quiet. The sales since our last have been 14,950 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4 @$5, chiefly at $4 25@$4 65; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 40 @$5 60; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 10@$6 60; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45 @$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 50@$7 75, ⅌ bbl.; and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 5 85
Extra State	6 10@ 7 75
Extra City	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 50@10 50

Southern Flour has been weak in price, on a limited trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 75 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 75@$10 75 for ordinary fancy to choice Family Extra, and $5 85 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Canada Flour continues dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more demand within the range of $4 10@$4 60 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice, $4 40 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 1,750 bbls., chiefly Brandywine, part to arrive.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active, and the better grades have been quoted rather firmer, as a rule, with, in the instance of prime to choice No. 1, an improvement noted of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. The business has been mainly for export; Winter Wheat has been quiet, yet quoted about steady. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 214,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 52 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 51@$1 52 for Milwaukee and Minnesota, and $1 50@$1 51 for Chicago; $1 48@$1 49 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 48½@$1 49 for boat-loads; $1 46½@$1 47½ for No. 12 North-west Spring; $1 45@$1 47 for No. 2 Chicago, mostly at $1 46½ for boat-loads; $1 39@$1 40 for No. 3 Spring; $1 38@$1 51 for ungraded Spring; $1 50@$1 56 for Red Western; $1 57@$1 58 for Amber do; $1 60@$1 66 for White do. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive within a few days, at $1 45@$1 46; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee do., to arrive within twelve days, at $1 51, and 10,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota do., June option, at $1 50 ⅌ bushel....Corn has been quite active, but decidedly lower, closing weak. The business has been, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at 78c. @82c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, closing at 79c.@80c. for good to prime; 80c.@83c. for ordinary to choice old do., closing at 80c.@81c. for good to strictly prime boat-loads; 81c.@84c. for Yellow Western; 90c.@92c. for White Western....Rye wanted at very firm prices for full lots; 4,600 bushels State sold at $1 12 ⅌ bushel. ....Barley dull at former quotations....Of Barley-malt 11,000 bushels sold at $2 10 for Canada Western and $1 80 for two-rowed State, sixty and ninety days' credit....Oats have been again quoted lower, closing heavily on a restricted business. Sales, 57,000 bushels at 58c.@61c. for Mixed Western, closing at 60c. for boat-loads; 60c.@65c. for White, closing at 63½c.@64c. for boat-loads....Feed in less request within the range of $30@$36 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in rather better supply and moderate demand, with good to choice shipping stock quoted about steady at $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been slow of sale, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 80c.@85c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in moderately active request at about previous prices.

MOLASSES—Trade has been quiet, prices favoring buyers. The stock in first hands to-day was estimated at 2,455 hhds. Cuba, 788 hhds. Porto Rico, 474 hhds. English Islands, and 4,700 bbls. New-Orleans. Cuba Muscovado Refining, (90 test,) 40c.; Grocery do. at 38c. @46c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 30c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 46c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been again quoted somewhat firmer on an active inquiry; sales, 3,200 bbls. Strained at $2 80; 100 bbls. good Strained and low No. 2 at $2 85; and 450 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 25@$4 25 ⅌ 280 lbs....Nothing really new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine in fair request, with sales reported of 365 bbls. at 39c. for merchantable, and 40c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, on the basis of 5½c. for early delivery, and 5¾c. for June, in bulk....Refined lower, with sales of 1,000 bbls. high test, June option, at 14¼c.; and 4,000 bbls. standard, July, at 13¼c.; early deliveries quoted at 13½c....At Philadelphia, early delivery quoted at 13c.@13½c.; sales, 3,500 bbls. high test at 13⅞c. ⅌ gallon....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19c....Naphtha, 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, opening lower, but closing rather more steadily; sales, for early delivery, 250 bbls. New Western Mess at $17 40, closing at $17 40@$17 45, with jobbing lots at $17 60; 150 bbls. Western Prime Mess on private terms, quoted at $15 75@$16 25; 140 bbls. Extra Prime at $14 75; and for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 2,750 bbls., June options, at $17 40@$17 50, closing at $17 40@$17 45, with July options quoted at $17 60@$17 70, and August at $17 80@$17 90 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs rather quiet at 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for City....Cut-meats firm and in demand; sales, 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 13 lbs., at 9c.; 60 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9½c.; 20 tcs. Short Rib at 9¼c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15½ lbs., at 11c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 11¼c; 500 Smoked Hams, 11 lbs., at 12½c.; and sundry other lots of City bulk stock at former figures. ....Bacon quiet, but about steady; sales, 35 bxs. City Long Clear on private terms; quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c., with Short Clear at 10¼c.@10⅜c. Western stock scarce....Lard less active and lower, though closing rather more steadily. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of Western Steam at 11⅛c.; 160 tcs. City do. at 10⅞c.; and 300 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at about 11⅜c., with 10¾c.@11¾c. quoted as the extremes. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, June options, at 11c.@11⅛c., closing at 11 1-16c.@11⅛c.; 3,850 tcs., July, at 11¼c.@11 5-16c., closing at 11¼c., and 1,000 tcs., August, at 11½c., closing at 11 7-16c.@11½c....Beef in fair request at about former rates. Sales, 110 bbls., in lots, within our range. And 125 tcs. Extra India Mess, City, at $27 50@$27 75 ⅌ tierce. We quote at from $9 50 $12 for Plain Mess, $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $20@$23 for Prime Mess, $24@$27 50 for India Mess, $27 50@$30 50 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $24@$25 50 for Western, and $16@$22 for Southern; sales, 75 bbls....Butter has been quoted steady on the more desirable grades of State and Western, which have been in fair request and not offering freely. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 30c.@33c. for very good to choice do., pails, and 16c.@26c. for Western....Cheese has been in more request, in good part for export, at unchanged figures. State factories, fair to fancy, quoted at 12c.@15¾c., chiefly at 14½c.@15½c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@14½c.; Western, 6c.@15c.

SALT—Has been offered freely and has been in limited demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 85@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SEED—Dull at former rates; 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed sold on private terms.

SPICES—Have been less sought after, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 42c.@44c.; East India Pepper at 17½c.@19c.; White Pepper at 27c.@28c.; Pimento at 12c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Holders of Raw are rather firmer in their views, and do not offer stock freely. The demand is moderate, however, and buyers are not disposed to advance their bids from figures recently current. Sales have been made of 310 hhds. good common to good Refining Cuba, at 7½c.@7⅞c.; and 1,164 bxs. Centrifugal and Molasses Sugar on private terms. We quote fair Refining, 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅛c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7½c.; Refined Sugars are in fair request at steady rates, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Granulated at 10⅛c.; A's at 9⅛c.@9½c.; and Yellow at 7¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars since May 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock May 1, 1874	79,122	53,044	181,682	993
Receipts since May 1	75,728	51,226	34,758	2,471
Total	154,850	104,270	216,440	3,464
Sales since May 1	39,657	22,698	65,843	1,945
Stock May 28, 1874	115,193	81,572	150,597	1,519
Stock May 29, 1873	72,235	44,955	240,182	7,658

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow active at full prices; sales, 210,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 7½c.@7⅞c. and 25,000 lbs. Grease on private terms....Stearine quiet, but firm, at 12¼c.@12½c.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 98½c.@98¾c.; sales, 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room has been in brisk demand on berth and charter, with rates again quoted somewhat stronger. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade also in good request at full figures; market otherwise comparatively quiet....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 4,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin on private terms, and by steam, 144,000 bushels Grain (part last evening) at 10¾d.@11½d., closing at 11d.@11½d. for next two weeks' shipment; 8,000 bushels Corn, prompt shipment, reported at the exceptionally low figure of 10d. ⅌ bushel; 1,300 boxes Cheese at 40s.@45s., and 390 boxes Bacon at 40s. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 48,000 bushels Grain at 9¾d.@10d., closing at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 2,500 Staves and 800 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s. ⅌ ton. Also, a British bark, 581 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo, and taking the Oil-cake as above reported. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain reported at 10½d.@11d. ⅌ bushel....For Cardiff, by steam, 3,000 bushels Grain, reported at 12d. ⅌ bushel. ....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig, 180 tons, hence, with about 1,300 quarters Grain at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 485 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter; a bark, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Belfast, a British brig, 299 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 4½d., and an American brig, 446 tons, with about 2,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 329 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10s. ⅌ quarter, and 100 bbls. Tallow at 7-16c. ⅌ lb. Also, an Austrian bark, 554 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s. 4½d., with option of Antwerp; another, 788 tons, hence, with about 4,800 quarters do., at 7s., same option; a Norwegian bark, 453 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do. at 7s. 4½d., same option....For Cherbourg or Caen, a Norwegian bark, 250 tons, hence, with about 1,700 quarters Grain at 8s. ⅌ quarter.... For St. Valerie, a Norwegian brig, 259 tons, hence, with about 1,600 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 7s. 4½d.@7s. 6d., according to lay days....For Hamburg, by steam, 12,900 bushels Wheat, 600 tcs. Lard, 250 bxs. Bacon, 120 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bags Coffee, and 2,200 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates; 150 pks. Merchandise and 10 tons Drugs at 30s....For the Continent direct, a British ship, 1,183 tons, hence, with about 8,000 quarters Grain, at 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters do., at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, a German ship, 931 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; another, 1,094 tons, with about 7,700 bbls. do., from do., at 5s., with option of Hamburg....For the Continent, a British bark, 563 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; also, a German ship, 568 tons, and a German bark, 550 tons, (just arrived,) with Petroleum, from do., reported chartered previous to arrival on private terms....For the Baltic direct, a Norwegian bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For the German Baltic, a British bark, 385 tons, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For a direct Mediterranean port, an American brig, 254 tons, hence with about 700 bbls. and 5,500 cases Petroleum at 6s. and 30c....For Constantinople, a British brig, 281 tons, hence with about 9,000 cases Petroleum at 42½c....For Alexandria, an Austrian bark, 429 tons, hence with about 660 bbls. and 11,000 cases Petroleum at 7s. 1½d.,and 40c. and £10....For the Windward and back to New-York, an American schooner, 174 tons, on private terms....For New-York, a British ship, 609 tons, with general cargo, reported from Iloilo, at $20, with option of Boston at $21 and London at 80s., and an American schooner, 181 tons, with Lumber from Pensacola at $12.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 28.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 313 bales; gross, 583 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,612 bales; coastwise, 1,339 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 94,840 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 17⅜c.; Low Middling, 17⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; net receipts, 148 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,162 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,347 bales.

MOBILE, May 28.—Cotton quiet and strong; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16½c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 322 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,838 bales; coastwise, 247 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 19,078 bales.

GALVESTON, May 28.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 16 bales; net receipts, 110 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 14,680 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 17¾@$1 18½ for No. 2 Spring; closed $1 18½ bid, cash; $1 17¼@$1 18⅝ June; $1 17⅝@$1 18⅝ July; No. 3 do., $1 14; rejected, $1 04½. Corn active and higher at 56¼c.@56⅞c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash: closed firm at 56½c.@56¾c.; June, 57c.; Rejected, 54c.@54¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 44½c. for No. 2, cash; 43¾c.@44¼c. June. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 held at 95c.; bid 90c. Barley nominal. Pork in fair demand and higher; closed firm at $17 25 spot, $17 12½@$17 25 June, $17 37½@$17 50 July. Lard steady at 10¾c., cash; $10 62½@$10 65, June. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Freights firm and higher; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.; Wheat to do., 5½c.; Corn to Kingston, 9c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 214,000 bushels Corn, 87,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 100,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 28.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand for Spring and Red Winter, but the supply is light; sales, 3,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in lots, at $1 45. Corn quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels at 78c.; round lots offered at 76c. Oats in fair demand; sales, 12,000 Western at 59c. Corn-meal, $1 65 for Bolted, $1 60 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton, delivered. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-burg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 2,416,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—15,600 bushels Wheat, 1,277,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—17,000 bbls. Flour, 174,438 bushels Wheat, 51,544 bushels Corn, 31,200 bushels Oats, 440 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—144,459 bushels Wheat, 53,189 bushels Corn, 54,828 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—66,414 bushels Wheat, 39,664 bushels Corn, 51,780 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$6 75; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $7 25@$7 75; White, $8@$8 75. Wheat dull and nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 33@$1 34; Port Washington, $1 42; White Michigan, $1 72. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 68c. Oats quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Flour quiet and weak; dealers apart. Wheat dull and drooping, at $1 13@$1 14 for No. 2 Spring; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 37@$1 40. Corn steady at 59c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track; 58¾c.@58⅞c., June; 59¼c.@59¾c., July. Oats quiet and weak, at 48c. for No. 2, on track. Barley—No market. Rye dull at 98c. Whisky quiet at 95c. Pork easier at $18, delivered. Dry-salted Meats—Nothing doing. Bacon dull; small business; sales at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c.@10½c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 11c., buyer August. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle firm and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand, at $1 24 for No. 1; $1 21 for No. 2; June, $1 20¾; July, $1 20⅞. Oats steady at 44¼c. for No. 2. Corn steady, at 56c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and lower, at 85c. for No. 1. Barley dull, at $1 55 for No. 2 Spring; $1 05 for No. 3 do. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $17 25 @$17 50. Hams in Pickle strong at 11c. Lard steady at 10¾c.@11¼c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 177,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—21,000 bbls. Flour, 173,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer at $1 25@$1 27. Corn in fair demand and lower at 65c. @67c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 50c.@57c. Rye dull and declining at $1 12@$1 13. Barley nominal. Butter quiet and weak at 23c.@25c. for choice. Pork quiet at $17 75@$18. Lard—Steam-rendered, nominal; Kettle do., 11¾c.@12c. Bulk-meats steady at 6½c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9½c.@9⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 10c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅜c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 94c.

TOLEDO, May 28.—Flour firm and in fair demand, Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 47@$1 48; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 47@$1 47½; Amber Michigan, $1 35½@$1 36, spot; $1 37½ June; No. 2 Red, $1 22½. Corn steady; high Mixed, 64c., spot; 63½c. June; 65¼c. July; 66c. August; 66¾c. September; Low Mixed, 62c.; no grade, 61½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Freights steady; to Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c.; to Oswego, 5¾c.@6c. Receipts—31,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—19,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 80c.@84c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye sold at $1 15. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $18 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.: Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12¼c.@12¾c. Whisky—Sales at 94c.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Wheat flat; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 40@$1 41; No. 2 do., $1 32@$1 33. Corn dull and declining at 67c. for Low Mixed; 68c. for High do. Oats quiet at 56c. for No. 1 State and Western; 54c. for No. 2 do. do. Petroleum dull and declining at 11c. for Standard White, in car lots; 14c. for State Test.

DETROIT, May 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 60 for Extra: $1 50 for No. 1 White; $1 34@$1 35 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and lower at 65c. Oats dull and declining at 50c. Freights—To Oswego, 5½c.@6c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—14,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 35½c. Resin steady; $2 30 for Strained; $3 50 for Extra No. 1; $3 75 for Low Pale. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 20.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—Flour dull and lower at $5 25@$9 25. Corn quiet and weak for Yellow; White scarce and firm. Oats dull and irregular at 58c. @62c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 28.—The following is the Day Calendar for May 29: Nos. 24, 30, 31, 32, 34, 47, 48, 49.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
48—Williams vs. Allen,&c.	176—Campbell vs. Hoge, impleaded, &c.
56—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. vs. Davis.	230—Erie R. R. Co. vs. Archer.
65—Wynne vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.	237—County of Jackson, Mo., vs. Connor, Sheriff.
69—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Mason, &c.	243—Porous Plaster Co. vs. Seabury, &c.
72—Welsh vs. Griffiths.	244—Butler vs. Palmer, &c.
93—Smith vs. Smith.	246—Simmons vs. Wood.
99—Dayton vs. Roche.	248—Blain, Executrix, vs. Brown, Executrix.
103—Rockford, R. I. and St. L. R. R. Co. vs. Boody.	250—Simmons vs. Wood,&c.
172—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy, &c.	252—Fulling vs. Ehrich.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
175—First Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Morris.	95—The People ex rel. Ketteltas vs. Cady.
36—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.	96—People ex rel. Schneider vs. Hartman.
43—In the matter of Taylor vs. Green.	99—Rusk, Commissioner, vs. Sonter et al.
45—In the matter of Ketteltas.	111—Maximillian, Adm'r., vs. The Mayor, &c.
47—In the matter of Phillips.	93—The People, &c., Murphy vs. Board of Education.
142½— —— vs. ——.	
48—In the matter of Burke.	94—The People, &c., Murphy vs. Board of Trustees of Common Schools.
56—Clinch vs South-side Railroad of L. I.	
57—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. McFeeley.	142—Percy vs. Wood.
58—In the matter of Coleman.	9—Bruff vs. Security Insurance Company.
85—In the matter of Gill.	10—New-York Att. Pul. Co. vs. Vansugl.
88—People ex rel. First Nat. Bk. vs. Green.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1982—Bowery Nat. Bank vs. Colell, imp'd, &c.	3368—Abbey et al. vs. Stimson et al.
2550—Wilmerding vs. N. Y. & O. M. R. R. Co.	3336—Clapp, Jr., vs. Baldwin.
3396— —— vs. ——.	1740—Putnam vs. Hamil et al.
2296—Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr.	3340—Middlebrook vs. Brown, impleaded.
2432—Hammil et al. vs. Godecke.	3406—Patterson vs. Applegate.
1238—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Beekman.	3422—Bainbridge et al. vs. Arthur et al.
1298—Manuf. & Mer. Bank vs. Bill et al.	3108—Chase et al. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1292—Manuf. & Mer. Bank vs. Hatison.	3250—Harriett et al. vs. Merritt.
1504—Vance vs. Lute.	
3474—Tooke vs. Roberts.	3234—Langley vs. Davis.
3256—Dorington vs. Jefferson R. R. Co.	2678—Bell et al. vs. Hoffman.
3228—Watson vs. Garvey et al.	3414—Zweig vs. Van Lier.
	3224—Metro. Nat. Bank N. Y. vs. Martin.
2332—Sanches vs. Cobb et al.	3438—Story et al. vs. Bradley.
3242—Fusbaum vs. Weil.	3212—Woodman vs. Rose.
3206—Jones vs. Harris et al.	3282—Mer. Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Jurgengs.
1932—Germania Bank, N. Y., vs. Menshausen,	3240—Townsend vs. Norris.
2716—Claflin et al. vs. Lichtenstein.	3478—Bryan et al. vs. Colt et al.
2970—Merriam et al. vs. Conrad et al.	3070—Pelton vs. Hilyer et al.
3048—Lightstone vs. Schmedlin et al.	3420—Phillips vs. Astran et al.
3308—Claflin et al. vs. Hyman.	1418—Bailey vs. Dodge.
3328—Wolcott vs. Crosby.	2940—Hayward vs. Oberman.
3252—Nat. Bank of Republic vs. Norton.	3448—Stilwell vs. Byrne.
3323—Donaldson vs. Clapp et al.	3410—First Nat. Bank of Jersey City vs. Christie.
3214—Ocean Bank vs. Griggs, impleaded.	3370—Brinckworth vs. Hencken, Jr.
3182—Aaron vs. Cirker, President, &c.	3404—Schwab vs. Fires.
3262—Deutsch et al. vs. Stebrick.	3402—McVey vs. Cantrell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1637—Foeller et al. vs. Levy.	1816—Buchan vs. Schiebel, Executor, &c.
1250—Martin, ex'r, &c., vs. Yerrance et al.	1819—Strousky vs. Frost.
	1639—Adams vs. Hanson.
1671—Fisher vs. Rapp, impleaded.	1472—Seaman vs. Blinks.
	1440—Hanover Fire Ins. Co. vs. Tomlinson.
1808—East River Nat. Bank vs. The N. Y. and Housatonic and Northern R. R. Co. et al.	1717—Kemp et al. vs. Bohler.
	1776—Livingston vs. Goodenough Horse-shoe Co.
1672—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.	1799—Wemyss vs. Frost.
1724—McIntyre et al. vs. Wilson.	1796—Latourette vs. Crolius.
1780—Howell vs. Griswold et al.	1788 Rouss vs. Salomon.
	1790—Wolf vs. Salomon.
1786—Howell vs. Griswold.	1703—Russell vs. Day et al.
1778—Bennett vs. Bjorkman et al.	1308—Smith vs. Davis.
	1749—Watson vs. Loyd.
1770—Feld et al. vs. Furth et al.	1800—Murphy et al. vs. Keyes, impleaded, &c.
1782—Norwood vs. Bieber.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4793—Harrington et al. vs. Herlich.	5068—Evans vs. Bingham.
	5069—Thurber vs. Williams.
5255—Diehm vs. Hoger.	
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.	5070—Purdue vs. Westcott, President.
—— —Hardipode vs. Wilson.	5072—Conklin et al. vs. Trimble.
5014—Graham vs. Keyser.	
4558—The Howe Machine Co. vs. Rossman.	5073—Brett et al. vs. Bassell et al.
5065—Hurs vs. Francke et al.	5074—Deppli vs. Kohn.
	5075—Powell vs. Beverly.
5066—Thurber et al. vs. Moore.	5077—Nash vs. Spreaten.
	5078—Eyser vs. Schuster.
5067—Vanderpoel vs. Sullivan.	5080—Silke vs. Mc.
	5082—Kingman vs. McDermott, impleaded.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS IV. AND V.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Julius Sarner, perjury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Given, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Elias vs. Elias; memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Barnes vs. Morgan; Williams vs. Tillinghast; memorandums.

Fritz vs. Menshausen; Dusenbury vs. Callaghan; Fourth National Bank vs. Wiess et al; Lupton vs. Smith; Banker vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company et al.; Ross vs. Hinmann; Trim vs. Marsh; Lightstone vs. Schmidlin; Walter et al. vs. Holmes et al.; Lupton vs. Smith; motions denied.

In the matter, &c., Bonney; In the matter of the Rector of All Saints' Church; Bulger vs. Gerdom; orders granted.

Whitney, Jr., vs. Curner; reference ordered.

Phillipps vs. Wicks; Moore vs. Taylor; motions granted.

King vs. Saris; allowance to counsel.

Treadwell vs. Pomeroy; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Diele vs. Diele; De Graaf et al. vs. Mackinley; Beyer et al. vs. Askins, impleaded, &c; motions granted.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church vs. Walrath; order granted and signed.

Kagowsky vs. Falk et al. See memorandum.

Lustig vs. Lustig; motion granted as per memorandum.

By Judge Sedgwick.

O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Insurance Company; case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Wilson vs. Tilton; allowance of two and one-half per cent. granted.

Gross vs. Bonton: motion granted without costs.

By Judge Larremore.

Bowne vs. O'Brien; case settled

By Judge Robinson.

The People ex rel. McNamara vs. Board of Estimate and Apportionment; The People ex rel. Gillespie vs. Green, Controller; motions denied without prejudice and without costs.

MARINE COURT.

AN IMPORTANT ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Under a new rule of the Marine Court, five instead of three trial terms by jury have been held during the present month. The same practice will be continued during the coming month, and on during the greater portion of the Summer. Not only will this tend to clear the calendar of that court, and destroy the effect of putting in defenses for delaying causes over the Summer months, but under the new act of the Legislature authorizing the transfer to the Marine Court of causes from the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts, will necessarily result in rapidly reducing the heavy calendars of the latter courts. This act will be found important to all lawyers practicing at the Bar of this City and its provisions, together with appropriate notes and decisions by Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, are herewith given in full as follows:

An act in relation to the Marine Court of the City of New-York, passed May 22, 1874, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

TIME FOR SERVICE OF PLEADINGS PRESCRIBED.

SECTION 1. The time of service of all pleadings of every description in the Marine Court of the City of New-York shall in all cases be six days, instead of twenty days as provided for by the Code of Procedure, unless, at the time of commencing the action, the time to answer be shortened by order to not less than two days, in which case the time to serve such pleadings shall be two days, instead of twenty days as provided for by the code; and in cases of arrest, or where the summons is served by publication, the defendant shall have ten days after such arrest is actually made, or such publication is completed, (in case of publication,) in which to answer the complaint, anything in the summons to the contrary notwithstanding.

The summons in cases of publication or arrest should be in the usual form, returnable in six days, unless such term is shortened by order, in which case the ordinary form of short summons should be used. The provision allowing ten days to answer in case of publication or arrest, does not change the form of the summons.

NOTICES OF TRIAL AND OF HEARING.

SEC. 2.—Actions in said court may be noticed for trial for any day in the term, and all notices of hearing in said court (other than on ordinary motions) whether at Trial or General Term or before Referee, shall be served five days before the time of such hearing.

SERVICE BY PUBLICATION.

SEC. 3. In all cases in which the said court is now authorized by law to issue an attachment, and in which such attachment has or may be issued, and the person on whom the summons is to be served is not a resident, or cannot, after due diligence, be found within the jurisdiction of said court, or is a corporation created or doing business out of, but has property within such jurisdiction, and such fact shall appear by affidavit, the said court or any justice thereof may grant an order that the service be made by the publication of the summons, as provided in subdivision 5 of section 135 of the Code of Procedure, and jurisdiction in all such cases shall be acquired on the allowance of the attachment.

Subdivision 5 of section 135 of the Code, is in the following words: "The order must direct the publication to be made in two newspapers to be designated as most likely to give notice to the person to be served, and for such length of time as may be deemed reasonable, not less than once a week for six weeks. In case of publication, the court or Judge must also direct a copy of the summons and complaint to be forthwith deposited in the Post Office, directed to the person to be served, at his place of residence, unless it appear that such residence is neither known to the party making the application, nor can, with reasonable diligence, be ascertained by him. When publication is ordered, personal service of a copy of the summons and complaint out of the State is equivalent to publication and deposit in the Post Office.

"The defendant against whom publication is ordered, or his representatives, on application and sufficient cause shown at any time before judgment, must be allowed to defend the action; and, except in an action for divorce, the defendant, against whom publication is ordered, or his representatives, may, in like manner, upon good cause shown, be allowed to defend after judgment, or at any time within one year after notice thereof, and within seven years after its rendition, on such terms as may be just; and if the defense be successful, and the judgment, or any part thereof, have been collected or otherwise enforced, such restitution may thereupon be compelled as the court directs; but the title to property sold under such judgment to a purchaser in good faith shall not be thereby affected. And in all cases where publication is made, the complaint must be first filed, and the summons, as published, must state the time and place of such filing."

TRANSFER OF ACTIONS BY OTHER COURTS OF RECORD.

SEC. 4. Any other court of record may, in its discretion, by an order to be entered on its minutes after the joining of issue, send any action pending therein or that may hereafter be brought therein, to the said Marine Court for trial, and a certified copy of such order shall be delivered to and filed with the Clerk of the said Marine Court, and be entered by him on its minutes, and thereupon the said Marine Court shall have immediate and exclusive jurisdiction of such action as full and comprehensive in that particular as that of the court from whence the same proceeds.

JURISDICTION OF ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE TO MARRY.

SEC. 5. In addition to the jurisdiction now possessed by said court it shall have the same jurisdiction of all actions for breach of promise to marry now possessed by other courts of record.

It will be observed that in the action for breach of promise to marry the jurisdiction conferred by the last section is as comprehensive as to amount of recovery as that now possessed by any other court of record.

ORDER FOR SALE OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY.

SEC. 6. In cases where perishable property shall be levied upon under attachment or execution the court may, on application of the officer making the levy, authorize the sale of such property at such time and on such notice as the nature of the case may seem to require.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS TO BE HAD IN MARINE COURT.

SEC. 7. In all cases where judgments shall be recovered in said court, all proceedings supplementary to execution on said judgments under the provisions of the code, if had in the City or County of New-York, shall be had and completed in the said Marine Court of the City of New-York, in the same manner and with the like effect in every particular as now allowed by law in other Courts of record, and all provisions of law relating to such proceedings shall apply to said Marine Court as fully as they now apply to any other court of record.

POWER TO ADMINISTER OATHS AND TAKE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

SEC. 8. Each of the Justices of said court may in the City of New-York, by virtue of his office, administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments of all instruments in writing and certify the same in like manner and with like effect, as any Justice of any other Court of Record.

It will be observed, that under this section, the power to administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments, is as comprehensive as that now possessed by Justices of the Supreme Court, and instruments so acknowledged may be recorded in any part of the State, without County Clerk's certificate.

APPEALS TO THE COMMON PLEAS—JURISDICTION ENLARGED.

SEC. 9. The appeal from the General Term of the Marine Court, prescribed in section 352 of the Code, shall be from an actual determination at such General Term only, and shall be taken within twenty days after written notice of the judgment by such General Term, and an appeal may be taken in like manner from an order granting a new trial, provided the notice of appeal contain an assent on the part of the appellant, that if the order be affirmed judgment absolute shall be rendered against the appellant, and on the determination of such appeal effect shall be given by the Appellate Court to such stipulation if necessary.

EXTRA ALLOWANCE BY GENERAL TERM.

SEC. 10. The General Term of the said Marine Court may, on the affirmance or reversal of a judgment, in its discretion grant an allowance not exceeding $30 to the successful party on such appeal.

FURTHER POWER OF APPELLATE COURT ON APPEALS FROM GENERAL TERM OF MARINE COURT.

SEC. 11. On appeals from the General Term of the said Marine Court, the Appellate Court, on the reversal of a judgment, may in its discretion award a new trial in the court below, unconditionally with costs, or to abide the event.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS FOR $25 OR OVER.

SEC. 12. Whenever judgment shall be recovered in said Marine Court for $25 or over, whether for damages or costs, a transcript thereof may be docketed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and the said judgment shall thereupon have the same effect as a lien, and be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of said court.

SEC. 13. The said Marine Court is hereby authorized to appoint a stenographer to attend the Trial Term, Part 4, during the session thereof. Such stenographer shall hold office during the pleasure of the court, and receive a salary equal to that paid to the other stenographers employed in the courts. Such salary shall be paid monthly by the Controller of the City of New-York.

WHEN ACT TO TAKE EFFECT.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

NOTE.—Two acts were passed by the Legislature affecting the Marine Court since the preparation of the second edition of the *Practice* in 1872—the first in 1872, (chapter 579,) confirming a resolution of the Board of Supervisors fixing the salaries of the clerk, deputy and assistant clerks, and the second in 1873, (chapter 453,) providing for the number of clerks, assistants, officers, and stenographers for the court. Being of no public importance, they are merely referred to. In the last edition of the *Practice*, on page 17, an error of two words occurred in section 3 as to the jurisdiction of the court; the word "same," immediately before subdivision 1 in section 3, should be stricken out, and the words "sum recovered" inserted in its place. The error was made by the Secretary of State in the certified copy of the bill furnished by him.

DECISIONS—COSTS ON RECOVERY OF LESS THAN $50.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 31, 1874.

Present, all the Judges.

Locker vs. Kleuck.—In all actions wherein the plaintiff recovers less than $50 he is not entitled to either costs or disbursements, and the defendant is entitled to neither unless he has an affirmative judgment in his favor against the plaintiff. This is, in our opinion, the meaning and intent of the legislation of 1872 concerning costs and disbursements in this court.

GENERAL TERM—MARCH 31, 1874.

Present, all the Judges.

JURISDICTION IN MARINE CASES DEFINED.

As a general rule torts committed on board a foreign ship on the high seas must be considered as having occured within the territorial limits of the foreign nation to which the vessel belongs, and the parties having the ship's equipage, though actually here, can in law be considered remaining within the foreign jurisdiction. In such a case, we have a discretion to exercise our power, and we have decided to decline to grant or maintain the order asked for, unless it is made to appear either, first, that the plaintiff or defendant has been regularly discharged from his ship by competent authority; or, second, that either of the parties is a resident or citizen of the United States. In the excepted cases only will process be allowed.

Rule of the court in reference to warrants in marine cases and arrests thereunder, adopted in General Term, Feb. 27, 1874.

Ordered, That the forms of orders of arrests in marine cases shall hereafter conform to the form of the warrant prescribed by the act of 1813. No such process will be granted, without affidavit of cause of action, showing also the nationality of the vessel, and the amount of bail and allowance of the order shall be indorsed on the process by the Justice allowing the same, And the said process shall be executed in conformity as required by the act of 1813, by forthwith bringing the party arrested before the court to be bailed or committed, and to plead as required by said act. No jury trial will be allowed in such action unless demanded at the time of joining issue, and that a copy of this order be printed on the back of each warrant issued, and such notice be served personally on the party arrested at the time of the arrest.

Justices of said court,
GEORGE SHEA, Chief Justice.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, ALEXANDER SPAULDING, HENRY ALKER, DAVID McADAM, Justices.
MAURICE J. POWER, Clerk. HOWARD WOOD, Deputy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office envelopes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1—size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required.......7,000,000
No. 2—size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required.......750,000
No. 3—size, 4 by 9 inches. Estimated number required.......2,000,000
No. 4—size, 4½ by 10½ inches. Estimated number required.......200,000

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope (official, dead-letter, and registered package,) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 200 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract, if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 526;) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build gate houses on 93d and 113th sts. will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, June 4, 1874.

For full particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SCOTCH PIPE WANTED.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Brookline Water Commissioners up to 5 P. M. of June 1, for supplying about 4,000 lineal feet of Scotch stoneware pipe, two feet inside diameter, with collar joints, to be delivered during July and August, 1874, at wharf in Boston. Address C. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a firm and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers are not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PICTURES AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH AV.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, June 2, 3, and 4, will sell a valuable collection of paintings, comprising the two galleries of Mr. HEARTT, of Troy, and Mr. SCUDER, of New-Jersey.

This collection is rich in works by UNDOUBTED MASTERS, containing specimens from the easels of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, MURILLO, VAN HUYSUN, DAVID, Sir JOHN GILBERT, GERICAULT, ROTHERMEL, ROSENBURG, HAWTHORN, WATERMAN, F. SIDNEY COOPER, VERBOECKHOVEN, CHARLET, VERHOEVEN, BALL, SONNTAG, DAVID JOHNSON, BISPHAM, REAM, DOLPH, LE ROY, and others.

N. B.—Any one who may intend purchasing are specially informed that NO WORK WILL BE HELD AT A RESERVED PRICE. The sale begins each evening at 8 o'clock.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sealed bids for the purchase for cash of the general retail dry-goods stock of THEODORE C. SUTTON, bankrupt, of Paterson, N. J., will be received by me at my office, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., on or before the 6th day of June, 1874, at 12 M. on said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened, reserving right to reject all bids. Bids to be made by percentage on the cost invoice price. Stock may be seen at any time at store in Paterson.

A. A. HOPPER, Assignee.

FIRST-CLASS TUG-BOAT W. E. CHENEY will be sold by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Clarkson st., North River. For particulars apply to HEISSENBUTTEL & WELLS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 72.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) May 29, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store: 850 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges, 60 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, Landing ex steam-ships.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAIS DESIRE SE PLACER COMME waiter dans une famille privée; des bonne références de la ville seron donner. S'adresser No. 200 West 21st st., au premier etages.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of courtyard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase B, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address

CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME—THE NERVOUS MAN.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Bijou Heron.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KING JOHN—Mr. J. B. Booth, Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. John McCullough.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BRED IN THE BONE—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—Mr. G. W. Middleton.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Mr. S. H. WALES has resigned his office as Park Commissioner, "for the reason that it has become irksome" to him. There is generally a wheel within a wheel in all such cases, and the reason for Mr. WALES' "reason" is that Controller GREEN has been interfering too much in the Department of Parks. He has, says Mr. WALES, insisted upon the retention or appointment of his personal friends, and these friends are not always the best men that could be chosen for public positions. Such complaints as these have not been uncommon for a long time past. The public departments are getting into a pretty condition—the Mayor fills as many of them as he can reach with low adventurers, and the Controller helps to make confusion worse confounded. It seems to be nearly time that there was a change of some sort.

Simple but imposing ceremonies will be observed to-morrow in honor of the memory of the soldiers who fell in the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The graves of Admiral FARRAGUT and of Col. HALPINE—the one at Woodlawn and the other in Cypress Hills Cemetery—will be decorated at daybreak by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Over the former a salute of 100 guns will be fired by a detachment of marines. A procession of the Grand Army will march from Union square to the South Ferry, and thence to Green-Wood Cemetery, where there will be an oration by Gen. OWENS. The preparations have been marked by good judgment and good taste, and those who carry out the ceremonies will have the hearty sympathy of thousands who are unable to join in them.

There are signs not only of returning confidence among the Bonapartists, but of the healing of divisions in their ranks. Prince NAPOLEON, who refused to assist at the recent demonstration at Chiselhurst, and who since then has shown some disposition to play the *rôle* of *Egalité* to the Napoleonic dynasty, has, it appears, been at last prevailed on to go to England and give in his allegiance to the heir-apparent. The party seem to favor an early dissolution of the Assembly, as they have already named their candidates for the next election. Curiously enough, the news of this Bonapartist revival is accompanied by a pretty authoritative statement of the renewal of the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain. Foreign politics may become lively, ere long, if these two incidents find favorable opportunity for development.

If Mayor WILTZ, of New-Orleans, knew Mayor HAVEMEYER as well as he is known in this City, he would address to him no more appeals in behalf of the sufferers by the Louisiana overflow. HAVEMEYER'S time is wholly occupied with muzzling dogs, and providing fat offices for such creatures as MATSELL, "Nosey" QUINN, and DISPECKER, *alias* DISBECKER. Of course, HAVEMEYER has not the slightest interest in the fact that several thousand people are about to starve to death in Louisiana, and he has not paid the slightest attention to the several appeals which have been addressed to him in behalf of these unfortunates. If Mayor WILTZ desires help from this City, he should address the Chamber of Commerce, or anybody but HAVEMEYER. That individual has sunk so low in public estimation that nobody is willing to trust him in anything. The charity of the City certainly will not confide to him the disbursement of its alms. We earnestly desire that some substantial aid shall be sent to the Louisiana sufferers, and we are therefore anxious that HAVEMEYER shall have nothing to do with the matter.

It would seem that prophesying the action of Congress on finance is not a very safe occupation. All the predictions that the "compromise" framed by the House Committee would become a law, have turned out to be vain, for the House yesterday rejected that measure. It then further complicated matters by rejecting the Senate measure, for which the House Committee's proposition was a substitute, and this latter action was adopted by a much larger vote than the former. It is difficult to divine any consistent motive for these two votes. They are certainly inconsistent with each other; and it is most probable that both are the result of inextricable confusion in the Congressional mind on the whole subject. Having demonstrated that there is nothing which the House is likely to agree upon, a Conference Committee was appointed, whose thankless task it will be to devise from the propositions that have received a majority in one branch or the other, a measure that can receive the assent of both. Even if this committee could unite the House and the Senate, it seems very doubtful that they could do so upon any scheme likely to receive the approval of the President. The probability is, therefore, that the most important question which Congress has had to act upon this session will be found, when the day of adjournment comes, to have been left undetermined. The utmost that the country is likely to have to congratulate itself upon is that while, owing to the ignorance and confusion in both parties, nothing good could be accomplished, the firmness of the President has prevented matters from being made worse.

The Board of Aldermen have taken a very cumbrous way of proving that the appointment of the New Court-house Commissioners is illegal. The merits of the case are simply these: Chapter 759 of the laws of 1873 terminated the terms of office of the Ring Court-house Commissioners, and empowered the Mayor, "by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen," to appoint their successors. The Aldermen refused to confirm the Mayor's appointees, chiefly because the keeping of the position vacant enabled them, as Supervisors, to have the undisturbed enjoyment of the appointment of a formidable and costly corps of sweepers, cleaners, janitors, &c. On the passage of the Consolidation act, the Court-house Commissioners became City officers, and the method of their appointment was supposed to come under the operation of the charter amendment, dispensing with the necessity of Aldermanic confirmation. The objection to this view is, that the appointing bill simply gives the Mayor the sole power to fill vacancies occurring before the expiration of the incumbent's term. DISPECKER, *alias* DISBECKER, for example, was appointed to serve out the unexpired term of the late HENRY SMITH, and the Mayor has, in like manner, the power to fill the vacancy in the Park Department created by the resignation of Mr. WALES. But, as we read it, the appointing bill does not give the Mayor power to appoint new incumbents for the full term. This he has done in the case of the Court-house Commissioners, and for this reason we believe their appointment to be illegal.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

A great deal is left to chance in the world of politics, and in a country like our own it is surprising how well chance generally takes care of the affairs that are abandoned to it. There are, for instance, in the method by which a President of the United States is chosen, sufficient opportunities for confusion, and civil contentions to have kept the country in a constant broil, had half of them presented themselves in the way that may occur at any moment. Yet there has never been any serious disturbance in connection with a Presidential election, arising from any doubt as to the result of that election. The South accepted the election of Mr. LINCOLN as an occasion for revolt. But there was no pretext that it was not fairly conducted, and only a very feeble pretext, which was false in fact, that Mr. LINCOLN did not receive a majority of the votes cast. Yet, because it will not do to trust always to chance, and because the longer one has escaped mishaps where mishaps are probable the more certain one is to encounter them, it is only the part of common prudence to revise our electoral machinery. At present we have a method under which a minority of the people might choose the President, or under which the representatives of a very small minority in the lower branch of Congress might do so; or a little band of captious intriguers might delay a choice for months; or an ambitious and corrupt Vice President, acting as President of the Senate, might destroy or change the vote of a State; or a minority in a single State might by fraud and violence involve the result of a Presidential election in inextricable confusion. These are not probable contingencies; but they are not impossible, and it is the height of folly for an important function of the Government to be left exposed to them when it would be quite easy to guard against the danger.

Nor is it prudence alone that urges a revision of the system of electing a President. That system has become perverted from its original purpose. It no longer does what was expected of it, and it does a great deal that was never anticipated. The system was undoubtedly intended as a means of filtering—if we may say so—the judgment of the people. Their choice was to be made very indirectly, and was only to take effect after having passed through the hands of certain agents, who had it in their power to modify very considerably the first intent of the voters. Under our present system the President is chosen, if there is no accident, by a majority of the Electoral College. The members of the Electoral College from each State are chosen in such manner as the Legislature in each State may direct. As a matter of fact, at the present moment, the Legislatures of all the States have directed that the electors shall be chosen by popular vote. But it is not very long since this was not true of several of the States. It was supposed, when the Constitution was framed, that an Executive chosen by direct popular vote could not safely be trusted with that conservative influence upon legislation which he was expected to exert. Having given the original power of legislation to the immediate representatives of the people, the Senate and President were intended by the makers of the Constitution to serve as checks on the exercise of that power. Everything was done to prevent them from reflecting immediately and without discretion the wishes of the people. It was unquestionably supposed that the Electoral College would be chosen, not as a mere machine to register a conclusion already reached, but itself to make a choice. And it was expected that the deliberation and personal responsibility thus secured would prove an efficient means of preventing subserviency on the part of the President toward the passions and prejudice of what was frequently spoken of in the Convention as the "populace." We need hardly say that the Constitution-makers—wise and full of unusual foresight as they were—failed absolutely to anticipate the operation of their scheme. To the first and second Electoral Colleges there was practically no choice possible. Fortunately there was one man who claimed their suffrages by overwhelming merit, and by the unanimity with which his fitness for the position was recognized. By the time that WASHINGTON had completed his second term, it became evident that, for good or ill, the government of a free country is necessarily a matter of party, and that all contrivances to prevent the accomplishment of those purposes which unite men in political organizations are futile. There has never been a time in the history of the country when the element of discretion on the part of the Electoral College has entered seriously into the choice of a President. The system is, therefore, founded on a delusion.

It has, moreover, one supreme defect. It is without any means of deciding a contest which may arise as to the election of any members of the Electoral College, or in Congress as to the validity of any action taken by any of the electors. If there is clearly no choice in the college, the question goes to the House of Representatives, to be there decided by a vote of the States. This of itself is bad enough. But if there is a dispute as to the fact of a choice, or of a failure to choose, there is no way provided to settle such a dispute. For instance, a choice may be reached by the admission of the vote of a State, or of several States where the actual result is in dispute and in doubt. If a powerful party, perhaps a minority in numbers, but possessing a considerable number of wealthy and active States, deny the justice of the decision, and refuse to abide by it, there is nothing for it but civil war. There is no method of arbitration generally agreed on and established beforehand.

It is well known that these and similar difficulties have induced the Senate to undertake seriously the task of devising some remedy. The Committee on Elections is now prepared at an early day to report a plan as a substitute for the present one. Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, is the author of the new system, and no one could bring to it a more intimate acquaintance with the details of the operation of the electoral machinery, or a more practical disposition. His proposition is in substance to simplify the election of President by making it popular, and adopting the machinery of the Congressional districts to accomplish it. He gives to each Congressional District one vote, and two to each State at large, and the person having the highest number of votes in the United States shall be President. If there is a tie in the district, the vote of the district is not to be counted. If there is a tie in the State between two persons, each one receives one of the votes at large. If there is a tie as between more than two persons in a State the votes at large are not counted. If there is a majority of the district votes for any one person in a State, that person is to receive both the votes of the State at large. Congress is given the power to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

This seems, on the whole, to be a plan well worth discussion. It is not desirable, we should say, that it should be passed upon at the present session; but it would certainly be well to have it submitted, and, if possible, debated, in order that the country may have some guidance in its consideration during the recess. The addition of the two votes at large in each State is something we should like to see explained. It seems, so far as we can now perceive, illogical, and a concession to the idea of the participation in the Government of States as States, which is unnecessary and without practical advantage. But we shall await Mr. MORTON'S explanation with interest, and accord to it, we need hardly say, sincere respect.

THE AUSTRIA OF TO-DAY.

Recent news from Vienna shows that the session of Parliament is not looked upon with entire satisfaction by the Liberal Party. The Jesuit question remains substantially as it was, the only thing gained being a greater earnestness of popular feeling against the order, aroused by the debates. The Innspruck Faculty in the Jesuit College of that Tyrolese town still hold their places, despite the popular outcry. The civil marriage question has not received a solution, but three of the four "Confessional laws" have been passed, and obtained the sanction of the Emperor. These laws comprise the first effort made in Austria to bring the clergy under civil law, to secularize church property, and separate the school from the Church, and the Church from the State. The debates upon them, and upon the Jesuit question, have been followed with great interest by the liberal Catholics of Austria, and though temporarily defeated, they are prepared to urge new laws in another session, which shall be in harmony with the spirit of the age, and in the direction of separating Church and State, and of freeing education from priestcraft and superstition. They refer with pride to the fact that, during this long session of six months of the first Parliament chosen by direct suffrage in Austria, not a step backward has been made. Whatever has been done has been in the line of progress and liberty.

And yet nowhere in Europe is there so bigoted and sincere a Roman Catholic population as in portions of the Austrian Empire. The Tyrolese are the model Romanists of the Continent. The Austrian clergy are rich and ultramontane. The nobility and wealthy classes are strongly Roman Catholic. The royal family are noted in history for their subserviency to the Popes, and the *concordat* of the Emperor with the Pope is one of the obstructions to liberty sought to be removed by the Liberal Party. Against all this opposition, the Liberals especially from the German provinces, have won step by step whatever has been gained from the domain of the Church. A free press, improved schools, and the influence of liberal Germany have aided them. Moreover, the most wealthy province or kingdom of the Empire, Hungary, has always been on the liberal anti-papistic side, and this assists indirectly the freer party of Austria. The Hungarian Bishop opposed the decree of infallibility, and the Hungarian Catholics were always adverse to Papal pretensions. The large and wealthy Protestant population of Hungary, of course, always throws in its influence on the Liberal side in these contests. The result has been that even the Ministry and the Imperial Government have been obliged to lead the measures aimed at the Church of Rome; and the Encyclical of March, and the hostile attitude of the Austrian Bishops, have not deterred them from supporting these measures to the end.

The popular party are no better pleased with the financial portion of the legislation in the recent session than the ecclesiastical. It was just about a year, when the session closed, since the commercial panic which shattered so many fortunes in Vienna, and reduced values by the hundreds of millions. Austria, with her inconvertible currency and heavy taxation, had gone through something like our own experience. The close of the war and the union with Hungary, with other measures, had caused, in 1867, a prodigious development of every kind of industry and production. Inconvertible paper turned this growth into wild speculation, and the Vienna Bourse was only excelled in its rash ventures and mad schemes of speculation, whether of mines, buildings, or railroads, by the New-York Exchange. All classes plunged in; fortunes seemed to be made in a day; free paper money had fertilized all the departments of business, and wealth appeared to spring up by magic. But the sudden storm came, and, despite the really productive character of most of the industries and the substantial property affected, Vienna saw in a single day a loss of apparent wealth to the amount of three hundred and fifty millions of guilders. Since then, the Empire has been slowly recovering, precisely as we are trying to recover here, by economy in consumption. As a consequence, all prices have fallen. Iron and coal are thirty per cent. lower than before the panic. Rents are down, and provisions and all articles of luxury are lower. A nation which begins systematically to save recovers strength with amazing rapidity.

But the Austrians are precisely like any other people who have sipped of the draught of paper money. They thirst at once for more. They cannot bear the thought of the self-denial and economy necessary in contracting their currency, and accordingly they are trying every possible means to avoid the only remedy which will restore financial health—a diminution of their currency, and a return to specie payments. No doubt there are many among them who hope, as some do here, that they will "grow up" to the circulation. And yet no country in Europe has suffered so much from an inconvertible currency as Austria. It remains to be seen whether another Parliament will have nerve and wisdom enough to adopt the only efficient remedies.

OUR MARRIAGE LAWS.

One result of the divorce suit just concluded in the Supreme Court will be to make all thinking persons admit the necessity, or, at least, the desirability, of a change in our marriage laws. We cannot agree with Judge VAN BRUNT that their laxity is a feature to be commended. On the contrary, we believe that every interest of morality, of public decency, and of social happiness requires that the line between marriage and concubinage should be drawn as strictly as possible. Every formality with which the marriage ceremony is surrounded is an additional safeguard of manly honor and of womanly purity. For it is only a very shallow reasoning which argues that these irregular marriages are invariably the refuge of outraged innocence from the arts of the professional libertine. They may be as readily—perhaps as often they are—taken advantage of by the female adventuress to entrap unwary youth. The professional libertine is usually too practiced and too cunning to be caught in any such snare. Not less superficial is the philosophy which contends that the sin of an illicit connection is properly punished in the verdict which declares it binding. Marriage was meant to be a reward, and not a penalty; to make it the latter is to disfigure and degrade it.

But nothing of this is to the point. So long as men and women are human they will sin, and all the laws in the world cannot prevent it, though they may discourage it. But the laws do not discourage licentiousness when they hold forth the doctrine to every woman that she may safely disregard the plainest dictates of womanly modesty and of conventional decency. Such a state of the law can only tend to make, as we have suggested, the libertine more cautious and his victim more prone to fall. There is always the chance, in the present uncertainty of our legislation, that the verdict of a jury may convert the mistress into the wife, and so calculation stimulates and quickens the promptings of passion. But if every woman knew that she had one plain and simple form to comply with, were it only a mutual acknowledgment of intention before a single witness, she would be more cautious how she sacrificed her name on the chance of a legal quibble. In addition to such a formality, however simple, we should desire to see a license to marry made a condition to the validity of every marriage. Such a provision would work well in many directions. It would furnish a valuable mass of statistical information, which now exists in but a fragmentary and incomplete condition. It would prevent in a great measure the marriage of minors, now so frequent, and so frequently resulting in deception and unhappiness. And, lastly, it would be a positive help to morality and public decency in limiting the number of those irregular connections which it is the policy of the law to discourage in every possible way.

We trust the next Legislature will not fail to give this matter the attention it strongly calls for. Such a case as the Brinckley divorce suit is a scandal and a disgrace to any community in which it is possible, and we hope the time is not far distant when a parallel case will cease to be possible here. Let us have a marriage enactment so plain that the most illiterate may understand it. It will no longer require half a dozen years of litigation, and whole volumes of forensic eloquence, for a man and woman to find out whether they are married or not. Marriage is something more than a private contract between two persons of opposite sexes to live together. It is the assumption of social relations, and to some extent of public responsibilities in which all society is interested, and which it is the interest of society to have public and undisputed. Whether or not that interest is best subserved by our New-York doctrine, we leave it to the reader to judge. We do not believe it is.

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

Hitherto it has been supposed that the Faculty of a college make the regulations necessary for its proper government, but the students of Bowdoin have acted on the assumption that it is within their province to make or unmake these regulations at pleasure. The facts in the case are so simple that they cannot easily be misunderstood. Several years ago, Bowdoin College was so fortunate as to secure Gov. CHAMBERLAIN as President. His scholarship, and his long experience as a professor, eminently fitted him for the position to which he was chosen. In accepting it he made what to most men would have been a sacrifice, for he surrendered brilliant political prospects. Having served with distinction during the war, he had been four times elected Governor of Maine, and had almost a certainty of becoming a United States Senator when he abandoned the field of politics to take the Presidency of Bowdoin. A man of military training, almost his first act was to introduce those military drills against which the students have now risen in mutiny.

But it must be remembered that this result was reached only after a considerable lapse of time. The accession of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN was marked by an instant, and, up to the present time, constant increase in the prosperity of the institution. Suddenly the three lower classes discovered that the drill was unendurable, and having petitioned the Board of Trustees, without effect, for its abrogation, have themselves abolished it by refusing to attend it. This defiance of authority could not, of course, be overlooked, and the Faculty have suspended the students. The college has thus been stripped of all its students except those in the senior class. In considering this affair it should be borne in mind that all these insubordinate students entered the college with full knowledge that the military drill was part of the course. The Faculty of a college must have the right to establish and alter rules for its government at all times, and the students cannot be permitted to make combinations against them. If they can annul one regulation, they can annul all. Hazing is about to be abolished in the Naval Academy by act of Congress, but if the Bowdoin practice is to prevail, it can be established everywhere but at Annapolis and West Point by the mandate of the students. There can, indeed, be no government of any kind in our colleges unless the students are required to respect the authority of the Faculty.

It is well understood that the mutiny at Bowdoin is something more than a protest by the students against the military drill. It is, in fact, an open declaration of hostility against the policy of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, in which the students may be presumed to be the instruments of others. It is greatly to be regretted that any one claiming to be a friend of the institution should have done anything to encourage this outbreak. Whether the rules require drills or not is, we take it, a matter of very little consequence, but so long as they do require them, it is vital to the welfare of the institution that they should be obeyed. The place to oppose Gov. CHAMBERLAIN was in the Board of Trustees, and not in the class rooms of the college. The public interest in this affair is confined to the mere question of the maintenance of college government. The action of the Faculty must therefore meet with general approval. It is to be hoped that the students will see the error they have committed. In that case, there is no doubt that the pending difficulty will come to a satisfactory end, and the usefulness of Bowdoin College will suffer no interruption.

MIXED SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

The discussion of the Civil Rights bill brings before Congress a question which especially concerns the future of the black man in the South. The debate upon the subject of "Mixed Schools" has, of course, produced a great variety of opinions. The Southern people do not appear to deny the right of the black citizens to have as good and thorough an education as the whites can obtain. In all the important cities of the South—even in those where the amount of taxes paid by colored people is very small—provision has been made for the education of the negroes. The States which were once the sternest and most uncompromising advocates of a system for keeping the negro in a degraded condition, are now doing much to insure his elevation. A school superintendent who visited a colored school in Richmond three years ago, found an officer who had served on Gen. LEE'S staff throughout the war teaching the young negro, and instances of the employment of ladies whose fathers and husbands had been slave-holders, who are now teaching negroes, are by no means rare. It is also noticeable that even where the negroes have had complete political control, they have not, as a rule, endeavored to establish mixed schools, nor have they clamored for them. In Petersburg, Va., where the colored schools have been remarkably good, the black voters have not been heard to express discontent because the whites have had their own exclusive schools. Nor have there been any complaints of injustice from such cities as New-Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Louisville, Baltimore, Memphis, or from the many towns of lesser size. Some of the largest and finest buildings in one or two of those cities are devoted to colored schools, supported, too, by the State—not by private munificence.

The testimony of the majority of the State Superintendents of Education throughout the South—testimony taken by careful and competent observers—is that, if mixed schools are insisted upon, the common school system will be seriously injured, if not altogether destroyed. In those commonwealths where the Democrats have the upper hand, they would at once withdraw the appropriations, and the negroes, who, as a rule, are not well-to-do enough to send their children to private schools, and who could only avail themselves of the few founded by Northern charity, would get but little education. In the States where the negroes control matters, the white children would suffer. Injustice to one race or the other would pretty surely follow an attempt to enforce a mixed school system, and in the remote agricultural districts of the South, there would be serious trouble and a total check to all educational progress. It may be affirmed that those who know the negro best, and who are working most zealously in his behalf in the South, are utterly opposed to a movement in favor of mixed schools.

Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina are all States conservative in politics. Three of them are now taking the lead in education in the South. All of them have done much for negro schools, and there have been no invidious distinctions made in any case. Education in those States is fairly out of the sphere of politics, and has been admitted by the parties there in power to be so. No ambitious man in any Southern State would venture to oppose public free schools for white or black. It would ruin him politically. The negroes themselves realize that with the advent of an arbitrary mixed school system their chances are, for the present, at an end. They, personally, would be far better off if Congress could content itself with simply recommending to the Southern people whatever it honestly believes to be right, instead of legislating on the educational question, and creating turmoil and chaos where something like steady progress has been, after many years of striving with prejudices, at last secured.

OBITUARY.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON.

We have to record the death of Mr. John Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which occurred on Wednesday night at his residence in Philadelphia. He was born in Delaware County, Penn., in 1808, and was consequently in his sixty-sixth year. He was a descendant of the pioneers who accompanied William Penn to America, and his parents belonged to the Society of Friends, with which sect he was connected during his life. At the age of nineteen Mr. Thomson began his professional career as a civil engineer in the service of his native State, in 1827, on the Philadelphia and Columbus Railroad, under Major John Wilson, Chief Engineer. In 1830 he was transferred by his chief to the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the eastern portion of which was located under his direction. After this work was accomplished he made a voyage to Europe for the purpose of inspecting the railways and canals in operation and in the course of construction there. On his return to this country he accepted the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Georgia Railroad, extending from Augusta to Atlanta, which work was begun in 1836. Atlanta was named by him, and so called because the line of road from the West first reached the Atlantic from this point. He afterward became business manager of the same road, and continued in that position until 1847, when he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After he had assumed this important duty large inducements were held out to him to return to the South to take charge of the Charleston and Memphis, and dependent lines, but he refused all offers, and remained in the position he had accepted until the whole line was located and the work nearly done. In 1852 he was elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and held the office until he died. When the several lines of railroad between Pittsburg and Chicago were consolidated, Mr. Thomson was elected a Director of the consolidated company, and afterward, upon being appointed President and Engineer in Chief by the board, rendered valuable and efficient services, rescuing them from their financial embarrassments, and completing the road. He afterward accomplished the completion of a direct line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, in which many difficulties, in consequence of the high rates of labor and the rugged character of the country, had to be overcome. During the war Mr. Thomson contributed largely to the cause of the Union in furnishing facilities for the transportation of troops and supplies; but all that he did, while most thorough and efficient, was done unostentatiously, as he shunned any approach to public notoriety of any kind. He would never have anything to do with politics, and on several occasions refused offers of high political position. As a business man he was most strict, insisting on punctuality and regularity on the part of every one connected with him, as is evidenced by the successful running of the roads under his charge. Added to his abilities as a civil engineer and manager of railroads, he possessed financial talent of a very high order, which enabled him not only to save several large corporations from utter ruin, and to make them wealthy, but also to accumulate a large fortune of his own, which he managed most judiciously. He was a refined, dignified, and courteous gentleman, very kind-hearted and liberal, and was very popular with all who knew him. He was married, and leaves a wife, but no children.

FIBRE PAPER FOR NATIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day examined James M. Willcox, of Philadelphia, regarding his manufacture of localized fibre paper for national currency. He replied to statements of P. W. Hudson, recently made before the committee, that he (Hudson) had underbid Wilcox, and that the latter's paper can be easily counterfeited. Willcox swore that his mill at Glen's Falls is the only one in the world possessing machinery capable of manufacturing the localized fibre paper, and that it cannot be successfully imitated by hand. He had never claimed that entirely adequate protection against counterfeiting could be attained merely by the use of his paper, but claimed that it furnished one of the very best methods of protection in combination with other safeguards of engraving, &c., and that it was incomparably more efficacious in this regard than water-marked paper. He explained the system of Government inspection at his mills, where there are a Government Superintendent and assistant to watch the registering of the sheets as manufactured, and thirty or thirty-five ladies to inspect and count the same. In reply to a question by the committee he admitted that the Bank of England used water-marked paper, but called attention to the fact that very heavy penalties are in force against the outside use of this paper, and that the Bank of England notes are never reissued, but destroyed as soon as returned to the bank. The use of his fibre made paper neither better nor worse in point of wear. He laid before the committee a letter written by H. E. Hudson, of the Hudson & Cheney Paper Company, to his (Mr. Wilcox's) foreman, June 8, 1869, in which Mr. Hudson said: "Now, in regard to the United States paper you are making, I want a sheet of it, and if you will get me one, or half a sheet, I will promise you on the square that you shall never be known in the getting of it, and if I have success in getting a contract, I will make it pay you better than anything you ever had yet. So be sure and get me a sample of it, and I will pay you more than money at interest if I am successful, which I hope to be. Now, let this be on the square, and let me hear from you and have a sheet at once." Mr. Wilcox said this was a proposition for his foreman to betray his secret and connive at a felony, which the law makes the possession of the paper in outside hands to be. The proposition was rejected by the foreman. Mr. Wilcox submitted also a letter written by P. W. Hudson to the same foreman March 16, 1870, in which effort was made to ascertain the secret of his manufacture of localized fibre paper. The letter concludes as follows: "I only want to know for curiosity, and not to make use of, but to make a strong, plain bond. If you can help me about it I would consider it a great favor, and what you write me will be strictly received on the square." On motion of Mr. Phelps, the committee decided to summon Mr. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, to appear before them and give oral testimony to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

A smooth, symmetrical, and effective performance of "La Dame aux Camélias" was given at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. M. Dumas' play is quite different, especially in point of language, from the "melodramatized" version acted on the English stage, and in its recital by competent French artists comes as much closer to the truth of nature as a tragedy of Shakespeare comes closer to it than a tragedy of Racine. We have, of course, seen better *Marguerites*—while one does not often meet, even in France, a better *Armand*—than was personated by Mlle. Beauregard, yesterday, but an uncommonly good rendering of "La Dame aux Camélias" was, nevertheless, supplied. Mlle. Beauregard's work is most to be complained of because of its lack of contrast. She was a sweet and plaintive *Marguerite*, but for any *soupçon* of worldliness or even experience discernible in her manner, *Armand* might have been, *de facto*, her first and only love. This misapprehension of the character or, more probable still, this inability to meet its manifold demands, was the only serious defect in the entertainment. As we expected, M. Gerber played *Armand* admirably. His repose, his tenderness, and his grace of bearing in the first three acts were particularly conspicuous traits for the efforts of so young an actor to possess; and, in the fourth act, when *Armand* seeks to crush *Marguerite* by an open denunciation of what he conceives to be her treachery, the whirlwind of his passion enrapped the audience and compelled the subsequent raising of the curtain amid acclamations of approval from all parts of the house. *M. Duval* was portrayed with great dignity and impressiveness by M. Lingé. M. Marchand embodied with all the requisite spirit *Gaston De Rieux*. M. Juignet contributed a comic sketch of *Saint-Gaudens*. M. Armand was becomingly haughty, in the fourth act, as *De Varville*. And when we add that Mme. Jeaume's decidedly emphatic delivery is exactly what is required by *Prudence*, we shall have said enough, we imagine, to convey the idea that the performance was eminently satisfactory. To-morrow evening the same artists will act "Le Gamin de Paris," *anglice et hibernice* "Handy Andy," M. Marchand sustaining the rôle identified, in Europe, with Bouffé.

LETTER FROM MR. GARRISON.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has written the following reply to the invitation to attend the gathering of original Abolitionists in Chicago in June:

BOSTON, May 17, 1874.

Z. Eastman, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I certainly owe you an apology for not having sooner answered your courteous and fraternal letter inviting me to attend the Anti-Slavery Jubilee, to be held at Chicago next month, where old co-workers in the mighty struggle will embrace each other, no matter in what part of the field they labored, and join in songs of thanksgiving at the extinction of a worse than Egyptian bondage, and the establishment of universal liberty in the land. But this delay has been partly owing to my wish, if possible before sending a reply, to see my way clear to answer affirmatively about my attendance, as I cannot do even at the present time. The probability now seems that I can only send a letter or paper to be read on the occasion. For more than a year I have been suffering from a very painful rheumatic affection of the right knee, which has caused me a good deal of misery, and made all locomotion extremely annoying—and which now involves the left knee—for which thus far I have not been able to find a remedy. To be thus crippled makes the long journey to Chicago look rather formidable, notwithstanding the facility and conveniences of transportation; though my health is, in other respects, better than it was a year ago. Possibly within the next three weeks the genial influences of Summer may encourage me to undertake the journey; but I cannot now authorize the announcement that I have promised to be present at the contemplated gathering. Be assured I need no especial entreaty on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, or of anti-slavery friends in any quarter, to induce me to give my attendance, and therefore I hope none will be made. The invitations already sent in so cordial a spirit are sufficient, and for them I return my hearty thanks. I confess to some delicacy of feeling, on account of my peculiar relations to the great conflict, to making the victory won an occasion of special jubilation; yet I see no good reason why we may not all rejoice over the great deliverance wrought, under God, without any personal inflation whatever, or justly subjecting ourselves to the charge of egotistically blowing our own trumpets. You inquire, "Now that the Red Sea has been crossed," whether I would not like to add an additional stanza or two to my early poetical effusion, "I am an Abolitionist, &c.," to be sung on the occasion. I could more easily write another piece, without attempting to extend the former, which, I think, had better be left as it now stands. Possibly I may make the attempt. Mr. and Mrs. Doggett, of Chicago, have kindly offered me their hospitality in case I attend the "gathering of the clans." I remember your early and earnest advocacy of the good cause with voice and pen, and am sure that, having seen of the travail of your soul, you are more than satisfied. Yours, for a world wide freedom, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

CORRUPTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge T. J. Mackey, one of the most earnest Republicans in South Carolina, recently expressed himself freely and forcibly in a public address at Sumter, upon the dishonesty afflicting that State. He expressed the belief that if the Republican Party "arose in its might and threw off the load of corruption which now made South Carolina the disgrace of American States," it would continue to prevail there, but that if it did not, and the same corruption in the Administration was again attempted, he believed the Republican Party would never again hold a convention in a single county in the State. He, however, said that he had full confidence in the regeneration of the party, and thought the reform would be complete. He argued that the party would last forever, because it was founded in truth and justice, while the bad men who had betrayed their trusts would pass away. Believing that the principles of both parties were identically the same, he called upon the white conservatives to come into the ranks of the Republicans, come to the primary meetings of the people, and help them to clean out the house, and to elect honest and upright men to fill the offices of the State and county governments.

CO-OPERATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "At the late meeting of the State Grange, representing about 10,000 California farmers, efforts were made to lay the foundation for an extensive system of coöperation in selling and storing grain, purchasing supplies and borrowing money. By combined action they could doubtless sell dearer and buy cheaper than they have done heretofore, but there is much difference of opinion among them in regard to the policy to be pursued. Many are afraid to intrust their money and grain to men who have had no experience in anything save farming, and they argue that their association should restrict itself to social purposes at first and go very cautiously into business, advancing slowly under the encouragement of success. Generally the granges have as yet not made any pecuniary ventures, but in many places the individual members have associated themselves to provide warehouses, and make contracts of different kinds for the benefit of their class. The granges are strongly impressed with the importance of coöperation, and are confident of their ability to manage it successfully. The State grange recommends the establishment of a farmers' bank in every agricultural county, with a warehouse attached for storing grain, and of a State bank with a capital of $5,000,000."

THE CRUSADERS VICTORIOUS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 28.—A hearing in the case of the Crusaders arrested last week took place in the Common Pleas Court this morning. Judge Stowe gave his decision reversing the judgment of the acting Mayor, and ordered the fines to be refunded. The ladies are jubilant over their victory, and are now holding a meeting to decide upon a future plan of action.

PARIS GOSSIP.

THE HUGELMANN SCANDAL — A SKETCH OF THE ADVENTURER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 14, 1874.

I spoke the other day of M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire's letter regarding Hugelmann, who had just been condemned to five years' imprisonment for *escrocerie* and *chautage*. On the day of the appeal this letter appeared, and two days later the Court of Appeal rejected Hugelmann's application, and confirmed the previous sentence. All who know the man, who have followed the trial, or who are acquainted with the type, must regard this letter as a masterpiece in its way. It is addressed to M. Merlin, *Juge d'Instruction*, and figures in the *dossier* of Hugelmann, now in the hands of the tribunal.

PARIS, RUE D'ASTORG, 29 bis, March 6.

SIR: My relations with M. Hugelmann began, as far as I can now remember, about the middle of the year 1871, a very short time after the fall of the Commune. He first addressed himself to M. Thiers, then Chief of State; he pretended a great irritation against the Bonapartist party, which he had just left, after having given it his active support even in England. M. Thiers received him with his natural kindness, and placed him in relations with me. M. Hugelmann appeared to be very much touched by his reception, and he was not chary in his protestations of devotion to the new Government he was going to serve. It is hardly necessary to specify the nature of the relations which were then established between M. Hugelmann and us. They were frequent enough toward the end of 1871 and the commencement of 1872, and they aided us in getting hold of some details, in general of very little importance, about the manœuvres of the Bonapartist party, which M. Hugelmann pretended to know thoroughly. Besides matters concerning politics, or rather the Police, M. Hugelmann occupied himself very much with the journalists, either in the creation of new publications or in defending the established journals against the necessary rigor of the Administration. He had been a journalist himself, particularly at Bordeaux, where quarrels of a frightful violence had given him an unfortunate renown. It was not difficult to see with what sort of a man we had to do. The predominant trait in his character was an unlimited vanity which prevented him from understanding himself, and, naturally, from understanding other people. Although it was evident that he had not even a common school education, he thought himself a writer, a poet, and a statesman. As the nature of the services he was able to render, as well as the hazard of circumstances, had put him in relation with high personages, he believed himself upon a level with them, even while showing a great deal of obsequiousness. He often boasted of his conversations and interviews with Queen Isabella of Spain. Through the interviews I had with him I soon learned that he had no moral principle whatever, that he had many very pressing needs, unrestrained passions, ardent convictions, a conscience with little delicacy; that he exaggerated beyond all reason the information he was able to furnish, and also that he exaggerated in his own eyes the rôle he tried to play without being capable.

The inconveniences of such contacts were not long in making themselves felt. I since received some very compromising reports regarding the luxury of his life, of the dinners he gave to numerous guests, of the equipages he kept, of his exaggerated expenditure of money, although the support of a wife and seven children should have shown him the need of economy. Other reports of quite a different nature also put me on my guard against him. I soon heard that in the various ministries, where he seemed to be always engaged in some active work, he gave himself out as one of the Secretaries of M. Thiers, or as one of the attachés of his Cabinet. It was an allegation absolutely false, and never did M. Hugelmann have the most insignificant title. These reports became so notorious that I was forced to speak to him about them and to forbid any assumptions of this kind, which, if he persisted in them, would soon cause a complete cessation of all relations with him. With the Ministers I took more effective precautions, and warned them individually not to be duped by these false assertions. Some of the journals denounced this attitude on the part of M. Hugelmann, who was forced to publish a reply giving the reports an absolute denial. It is to be feared that if he used his relations with the different Ministers with so little discretion he had still fewer reserves with the solicitors, who thought they had need of him, and who attributed to him an imaginary power. He brought persons to me several times who had engaged him as an intermediary for interests of several sorts, but I rejected successively all of these demands, which were in general without serious cause. It occurred to me very often that it was possible M. Hugelmann was trying to profit by the credulity of these people, but I never learned in a positive manner that he made them pay for his contraband services.

The affair of the rue de Suresnes broke off all relations with the Chief of State, and if I sometimes saw M. Hugelmann afterward, it was very much more early and almost in disguise. I never had any opinion of his services, and, in consequence of his attitude in this scandalous process, his services became more and more insignificant. It was about this time that he founded the journal *l'Etat*, of which he had never spoken a word to me, and for which he procured an authorization without my knowledge. I would especially call attention to two affairs, that of M. Larivière, who has just committed suicide, and that of M. Applegard, of London. It is possible, although I was of contrary opinion at first, that M. Hugelmann did have something to do with the former. M. Larivière was the tenant of a house in the Rue d'Aumale 12, which belonged to the two daughters of Mme. Dosne, Mme. Thiers and Mlle. Félicie Dosne. Some proposals were made to these ladies, but they were repulsed, and precisely because M. Larivière was their tenant, and any pity which they might have felt for him would have been set down to the account of personal interest. I do not know what M. Hugelmann was able to do at the request of Mme. Larivière, but, at any rate, it could not have amounted to much. As for M. Applegard, from whom M. Hugelmann had borrowed money in London, he wrote to me in May, 1873, to ask if it were true that M. Hugelmann was the Secretary of M. Thiers or held a position in his Cabinet. I replied that there was nothing of the sort. In sum, without regarding M. Hugelmann as an absolutely bad man, I always considered him as a dangerous man, one capable of doing a great deal of harm with the blind, unbridled, and vicious passions with which he was animated. You can make whatever use of this letter you think best, Sir, in the interest of justice, and I beg you to accept the expression of my consideration and esteem.

BARTHELEMY SAINT-HILAIRE,
Deputy, Member of the Institute, &c.

This letter is a real portrait traced by the hand of a master, and it is a striking likeness in every particular. It must have caused a sensation among the persons who have been black-mailed by Hugelmann for so long a time, and who paid such enormous sums for his services under the impression that he had influence with the Government. The example set by Hugelmann was one of the worst it is possible to imagine. Young men might well think that it was useless to plod along in honesty on seven or ten thousand francs a year, when dishonesty or want of probity seemed to pay so well. But retribution came, though none too soon. When Hugelmann read this letter his vanity was touched, of course, and he gave vent to a terrible outburst of passion. He called for pen, ink, and paper, and began at once on his "revelations," or *chronique scandaleuse* of the Thiers Cabinet. The sheets were in the hands of justice while the appeal was being heard, and, judging the revelations scandalous and libelous, without attenuating in the least the offenses of Hugelmann, the court forbade their publication. A journal publishing a word of them would be severely punished at any time during the five years' term. But Hugelmann has no longer any friends to risk anything in his favor.

THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE REVOLT.

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 28.—President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, has received positive assurances from President Smith, of Dartmouth, that the report set afloat by the students that Dartmouth College would receive all the students who might be expelled from Bowdoin for opposing the drill, is entirely without foundation. This closes the doors against the admission of the students into any other college if they should be expelled from Bowdoin. The exercises are going on as usual.

THE MILL RIVER INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS AS TO THE CONDITION OF THE DAM.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 28.—In the reservoir disaster inquest, this morning, Engineer Raymond, of Fitchburg, testified at great length concerning the weakness of the dam and the causes operating to destroy it. He said water would not leak through the gravel on which the wall was laid. Some of the directors had complained that they dug too deep. There were twelve or fourteen feet of the work done after frosts came, and none of this work, to his remembrance, was protected by brush or otherwise, except the overflow.

Emory B. Wells, of Northampton, the other contractor, testified concerning the building of the dam, his evidence not materially varying from Bassett's. He testified to having had doubts at two points of the wall on the east and on the west. Mr. Wells testified further in regard to the time when the committee risked the laying of the stones on the gravel, and said that Mr. Spellman had suggested that there was no need of going so deep with the foundation, consequently he and Mr. Bassett called the committee to view the work, and the committee directed them at that point to rest on the gravel. The question of expense came up on this occasion. It would have needed an excavation of twenty yards, and the building of twenty yards of stone-work, at a cost of somewhere near $150, to dig to hard-pan.

Julius Finn, of New-Britain, Conn., the engineer who drew up the specifications, got them up as ordered by the committee, Messrs. Clark, Dimock, and Clement. They said they did not want a wall for strength, but only to keep out vermin, making the slope two feet base to one foot rise, and packing earth in their layers. He showed roots that adhered to the mortar at the base of the wall from the surface soil left when the dam was built. He gave it as his opinion that the water saturated the embankment and went through the wall as through a sieve, and finally the dam gave way. He utterly condemned grouting in a wall built to resist water.

Justin Cook, of Northampton, who was employed on the earthwork of the dam by the contractor, next came forward and testified that they had thrown out all perishable matter in preparing for the dam. He thought there had been doubts about the security of the dam at first, it having leaked a little at the pipe. He had heard Mr. Wells express doubts of its safety some six years ago, but all had thought it safe of late.

An adjournment was then had until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

THE RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have received to-day for the Mill River sufferers $192:

Previously reported	$13,103 08
From Carter, Hawley & Co.	100 00
W. J. H.	10 00
J. M. C. K.	50 00
Churches at Astoria, Long Island, through Rev. A. C. Bowdish	32 00
Two cases clothing from churches at Astoria, through Rev. A. C. Bowish.	
Anonymous, one package clothing.	
Total	$13,295 08

C. H. & F. D. BLAKE,
Nos. 79 and 81 Worth street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1874.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES L. ANTHONY.

An unusual gloom was thrown over this community by the sudden death of Mr. Charles L. Anthony on Tuesday evening last. No man in the City could be more respected or universally beloved. His high character as a general and judicious adviser among his friends endeared him to them all. As a merchant, he was distinguished for the highest sense of honor, and a stern integrity which was almost proverbial. His success as a merchant was equaled by few men who have ever lived in New-York. His generous charities were exercised wherever there was distress, or a reasonable demand for any object calculated to advance public or private good; and they were exercised not only with entire freedom from all ostentation, but with a desire to be unknown. His name commanded general confidence, as he was well known to be a true and faithful man. His whole character was as lovely and gentle as a woman's, combined with perfect firmness and great decision, making him on all occasions the desired companion of the young and old. The poor and distressed never to him appealed in vain. But no one can describe the grief of his afflicted family. The idolized husband and father whose princely indulgence knew no limit but their happiness has gone, and gone forever. It is not even for the friends who have, through long years, proved his tried and valued friendship to speak of their sorrow when they compare their loss, severe as it is, with that of his immediate family.

The following additional tribute to the memory of Mr. Anthony is from the hand of a friend:

The business world has scarcely recovered from the shock produced by the death of one of its most honored leaders, Edwin Hoyt—and it is now called to mourn the unexpected and untimely decease of another of its ablest sons. Charles L. Anthony died very suddenly last Tuesday evening, and by his passing away the community is bereft of a splendid energy, a powerful intellect, and a genial presence that will long be lamented by those who knew him. Mr. Anthony was born in Brooklyn, Conn., but came to New-York some twenty years ago, and then fairly started in a mercantile career which was so successful that at the time of his death he was acknowledged to be one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the dry-goods trade. His sagacity and far-sightedness were remarkable, yet he was entirely unassuming in his manner, and always pleased to listen to the opinions of those who opposed his views. Being a man of great strength of character, he escaped the fault of many able men, and was ever considerate and courteous to his inferiors as well as to his peers. It was, however, only by his intimates that the full nobility of his character was appreciated, for to them he manifested a disinterested friendship as rare as it was admirable. A truer friend than Charles L. Anthony never lived, and in that fact appears an evidence of his great-heartedness more eloquent than any that the power of language could adduce.

His name will live in honorable remembrance among his many acquaintances, but by nearer friends his memory will be cherished with affectionate and lasting esteem. H. B. C.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

At the Broadway Tabernacle last night the semi-centennial anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union was celebrated. On the platform behind the reading-desk and under the organ galleries were the pioneer missionaries of the union from the West, South-west, and North-west. George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, was in the chair, and introduced each of the speakers with a brief sketch of his career in the Church. After the organ voluntary, Miss Kate E. Stark, Miss Patti Hargreaves, Mr. George G. Rockwood, and Mr. Jules G. Lambard sang "The Heavens Are Telling," from Haydn's "Creation," with fine effect. The exercises proper were then commenced by Rev. R. S. MacArthur, who invoked the Divine blessing. The choir sang the "Savior King," and Mr. Stuart delivered the opening address, in which he alluded to the great efficiency and usefulness of the Sunday-school Union, and summarized the fifty years' work accomplished between 1824 and 1874. It appears that for seven years, (from 1839 to 1845, inclusive,) a complete statistical record is not now to be found. For the remaining period, (forty-three years,) terminating March 1, 1874, 57,799 schools have been organized, containing 386,242 teachers and 2,545,787 scholars. Estimating the seven years at an average of 500 schools per annum, with six teachers and thirty scholars to each, which is far below the average of the preceding and following years, the total result for fifty years would be: Schools organized, 61,299; containing teachers, 404,242; containing scholars, 2,650,717.

In addition to the Sunday-schools actually organized, there has been another and equally important work, namely, to nurture and sustain these and other schools. The records show that by visits and words of counsel and encouragement, and gifts of books, papers, &c., assistance has been extended in 87,291 cases, representing a membership of teachers 674,959, and of scholars, 4,842,768. Amount expended in missionary operations, (1824-1874,) $2,133,264 13, of which about $517,000 were for books, papers, &c., granted to needy Sunday-schools. Value of books, papers, &c., circulated by sale and grants, (1824-1874,) over $6,000,000.

The next address was delivered by Mr. S. Paxson, who characterized the Sunday-school Union as the pioneer of the Church, and the only institution that will carry the Gospel successfully to the South-west, where there are hundreds of thousands of children to be taught the way to Christ. He believed that the Sunday-school missionary was the harbinger of peace and unity to disunited and disaffected communities.

Mr. W. B. Lewis, of Minnesota, next detailed succinctly some of the rich results of his labors in that State, where he had been working during the past fourteen years. He was followed by Mr. F. G. Ensign, whose field has been in the North-west. He gave examples of the method of conducting the missions there, and related how, having first sought out the needy, the missionary gave them Bibles, and established schools in every district or new settlement. Mrs. Emma Watson Doty sang "The Marvelous Work," from the "Creation," and Rev. John McCullagh gave a brief retrospect of the Union's achivements for the cause of religion during the last thirty-eight years. After this speaker Mr. Lambard recited "Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shown," by Haydn, and Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, of Ohio, spoke of the blessings under God attendant on the efforts of the society's missionaries. Dr. Orimston, in a short and feeling address, responded to all that had been said, and assured the visitors that through him New-York tendered them her greatest respect, and the assurance of her hearty co-operation in all missionary endeavors in the future as in the past. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Hatfield, and the meeting separated.

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO AND DEPARTURE FOR NEW-YORK.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Henri Rochefort arrived here this afternoon from San Francisco, and two hours later left for New-York. No reception was given him by the Communists.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post* gives a report of an interview with Rochefort at Omaha. He stated that he left New-Caledonia on the 20th of March, having been there three months. He gives a fearful picture of the life of the prisoners confined there, particularly those sentenced for crime. The condition of the political prisoners was more tolerable. They were not obliged to labor, and those who had money were allowed to purchase such comforts as were obtainable there. Rochefort and several companions were permitted to build a small house, which added much to their comfort. Of his escape and that of his companions, he would only say that they engaged an English bark of 400 tons burden to sail around the coast, and that they swam to the vessel, being in the water from 8 P. M. until after midnight, before they were picked up, in a nearly exhausted condition. In regard to political matters in France, Rochefort expresses the opinion that the prospect for the Republicans is very bright, that MacMahon cannot sustain himself three months, and that it is more than probable that Thiers will be again at the head of the Government within that time. Thiers, he thinks, deserves great credit for his unswerving fidelity to the Republic, and he (Rochefort) will do all he can to sustain him, but he thinks Gambetta the best man for the Republic.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 27.

The Arkansas politicians have sent a delegation to Congress. When will the Southern Republicans appreciate the fact that they can no longer run to Washington with the story of their grievances and ask for Federal aid in settling their private quarrels? Close upon the end of the war, when the South was in a condition of political and civil chaos, when hundreds of thousands of freedmen were without adequate protection, when loyal men were surrounded by those who had raised their hands against the Government, and when obedience to Federal law was exacted from those who hated the Union—at such a crisis Congress felt obliged to strain its constitutional prerogatives, to make a virtue of necessity, and to so shape legislation that the war for the preservation of the nation would not prove a total failure. In the pursuance of this policy Congress was compelled to side with those who were loyal to the Union, obedient to the Government, and in favor of rendering equal and exact justice to all men, both before the law and at the ballot-box. The loyal people of the country recognized the peculiarity of the crisis. They saw that the policy pursued must meet the emergency, even though it trespassed upon constitutional limits. But it was hoped all along that the necessity for extraordinary special legislation would soon pass away, and that ere long matters might return to their normal condition.

In due time the Southern States were all readmitted, ample constitutional provisions were made for the freedman's enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, and needed safeguards were taken to prevent the demolition of the structure which had demanded the sacrifice of so much life and treasure in its erection. From that hour the Southern States stood once more upon the same plane with the other members of the Union. It was not the object of Congressional legislation to give the Southern Republican Party a perpetual lease of power. But yet such a misapprehension seems to have arisen in some quarters in reference to the reconstruction policy. If the Southern politicians are defeated at the ballot-box they pack up their carpet-bags and start for Washington. They are too often represented in Congress by men of their own kidney, and it is deliberately proposed that that body shall waste the public time and commit acts of gross partisanship to elevate men whom their fellow-citizens have rejected!

Now, there has been too much of this nonsense. The way to check it effectually is for Congress flatly and unequivocally to let the Southern Republicans understand that they must settle their private grievances as they best can. They must learn furthermore that, unless they show themselves worthy of public confidence, they must ere long be remanded to positions in obscurity or disgrace. In many of the Southern States the conduct of the Republican leaders is anything but honorable. Unscrupulous, venal, and litigious, they seem to have no idea of government beyond an illegal acquisition or retention of power and systematic plunder of the people. The Southern Republican Party must get rid of such men. Such scandals as have been witnessed in Louisiana, Arkansas, and South Carolina must not be repeated. Among the unintelligent colored voters, many of the men in power keep their influence by representing that they are backed up at Washington. This misrepresentation can easily be made clear to the comprehension of even the dullest freedman. The Southern "delegations" that are hanging around Washington must be made to feel that their game is up, that they must henceforth take care of themselves. There is no reason why the Republican Party of the South should not command the respect and secure the co-operation of the best men of both races. It will do so as soon as it rids itself of a set of pestilent rascals who do not deserve decent treatment in any honest community. The time must soon come when there will be no room among Southern Republicans for such men as Pinchback, Kellogg, Baxter, Clayton, Moses, and a crowd of other just such precious specimens of political depravity.

ONE OF THE JAPANESE STUDENTS EXECUTED.

The intelligence comes that twelve insurrectionists against the Japanese Government have just been executed. Among the number was Katsuki, who was a student at the Troy Academy about four years ago. The Troy *Times* says: "He remained nearly a year, giving evidence of superior talent, and an ambition rare among his countrymen. His great aim was to become a statesman. He not only made the institutions of his own land a study, but industriously examined and observed the workings of our politics. As Troy did not afford the desired facilities, he went to Albany about three years ago, in order to be an observer of our State Legislature. While there he received private instruction in his academic studies. When the Japanese Embassy came to this country he was persuaded to accompany a son of one of the embassadors to England, where they both entered upon a course of study. A few months since he returned to Japan. His friends are sure that he was not a revolutionist in sentiment. His district is in a violent state of insurrection, and it is probable he joined the rebels to save his life, only to fall by the hand of the Government. He was about twenty-two years of age, of a commanding presence, and while here was the chief counselor and adviser of his comrades."

A WESTERN OPPONENT OF GRANT.

One of the replies to the Chicago *Tribune's* circular asking for information as to the position of Western journals on the subject of the currency, was this:

OFFICE SOUTH MISSOURI JOURNAL,
WEST PLAINS, Mo., May 12, 1874.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

We are opposed to Grant and everything he does. We are inflationists, but had Grant signed the bill we would have treated it with silent contempt.

We "fit" with Grant—that's what's the matter with us—in the army of Gen. Lee.

EDITORS JOURNAL.

THE STEAMER ENTERPRISE.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Enterprise, which went ashore on Tuesday morning on the eastern extremity of Fisher's Island, at the entrance of the Sound, could be plainly seen, in the bright moonlight, by the Captains and pilots of the Fall River and the Providence steamers on their way to this City. A strong breeze was blowing from the southward, and the waves seemed to break completely over the stranded steamer. She had evidently been driven higher up than when she first struck, and her stern had been thrown around so as to present her broadside to the breakers. The Fuller Wrecking Company's steamer was afterward passed on her way to the Enterprise. It was the general opinion that if the wind continued to blow as it then did, from the south, that the steamer would break up before assistance could reach her.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

THIRD DAY OF THE MEETING—FOUR RACES RUN.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28.—This was the third day of the Maryland Jockey Club Races.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile for maidens of all ages; purse, $400; six horses started. Theodora, 1; Safeguard, 2; and Keene Richards, 3. Time, 1:18½.

SECOND RACE.—Gentlemen's Post Stakes, of $25 each, play or pay, club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse, one and a quarter miles, welter weights, nine entries, four starters. Granger, 1; Artist, 2; and Bulletin, 3. Time—2:19¼.

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds that have not won in their two-year old form, $25 each, play or pay, club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse, one mile, twenty-five entries, four starters. Brigand, 1; Scratch, 2, and Flower Girl, 3. Time—1:45.

FOURTH RACE.—Two-mile heats for all ages; purse $800 for the first horse, $200 for the second. Three horses started.

Eolus	1	2	1
Mart Jordan	2	1	2
Lizzie Lucas	3	3	dr.

Time—3:40, 3:39¼, 3:46¼.

POOL SELLING ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

To-day's races will close the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. Four events are to be decided, the first a selling race for three-year olds, one mile and a quarter. The usual allowances. There will be six starters, as follows: Paladin, 95 pounds; Storms, 90 pounds; Mollie Darling, 87 pounds; Bettie Claflin, 97 pounds; Huckleberry, 95 pounds; Hattie Howard, 87 pounds. The second race is a handicap purse for all horses that have run during the meeting; two miles. There are the following four entries: Business, 114 pounds; Catesby, 92 pounds; Granger, 112 pounds; Allie Hunt, 90 pounds. The third race is the Compensation Purse for all ages, mile heats, in which Dublin, Fadladeen, and Comet are engaged. The closing event is the Grand Steeplechase Race Stakes, of about two miles and a half, with Tammany, George West, Milesian, and the Bulletin colt as the starters. The pool-selling on these events was as brisk as usual, there being a very large assemblage of speculators at Johnson & Chamberlin's. The following are the quotations:

STEEPLE CHASE.

Tammany } Geo. West }	$85	$75	$50	$65
Milesian	55	47	36	40
Bulletin Colt	21	16	11	14
Total	$161	$138	$97	$119

MILE HEATS.

Dublin	$30	$25	$50
Fadladeen	16	11 }	25
Coroner	8	5 }	
Total	$54	$41	$75

TWO MILES.

Business	$40	$40
Catesby	34	31
Granger	36	36
Allie Hunt	18	16
Total	$128	$123

FLEETWOOD PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING.

The third day of the Spring meeting at Fleetwood Park was as successful as the two preceeding, as regards both the attendance and the fitness of the track for fast time. As usual, there were two races on the programme, but, unlike those of the first two days, each was won in two straight heats, the favorites winning in both events. The first race was for a purse of $800, for the 2:39 horses, which had ten entries, nine of whom answered the judges' call, viz.: Bessie B., Bayard, Major, Lady Pfifer, George H. Mitchell, Ledger Girl, Pollock, Little Dorritt, and Washburn Maid. George Mitchell had proved himself so superior to those of his class that he was left out of the pools, and Little Dorritt was the favorite at $50, Bessie B., $25, and the field, $65. Mitchell won the first heat by three lengths, the second by five lengths, and the third by six lengths.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Thursday, May 28.—Purse $800, for horses that had never beaten 2:39; mile heats, best three in five in harness; $450 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third horse.

W. G. McDonald's br. g. George H. Mitchell	1	1	1
M. Mead's ch. g. Major	3	2	2
D. Mace's ch. m. Washburn Maid	2	6	7
P. Manee's b. m. Bessie B	4	4	3
J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorritt	6	3	4
John Murphy's br. m. Lady Pfifer	8	5	5
J. Clute's br. m. Ledger Girl	5	7	6
J. Pawling's br. g. Bayard	9	8	8
W. McMahon's g. g. Pollock	7	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:15	2:32½
Second heat	36½	1:12¼	2:31¼
Third heat	36¾	1:14½	2:33

SECOND RACE.

The second race was the $1,000 purse for horses that had never trotted better than 2:29. There were ten entries, and eight of them put in an appearance, viz.: Damon, Carroll, Berkshire Boy, Belle of Toronto, Music, Miss Miller, Sir Knight, and Ki Ki. Music was the favorite over the entire field, and her performance justified the confidence placed in her speed and endurance. She won handily.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:29, mile heats, best three in five in harness; $500 to first, $300 to second, and $150 to third horse.

W. C. Trimble's c. m. Music	1	1	1
D. Mace's g. g. Carroll	8	2	2
D. J. Anderson's g. g. Ki Ki	2	6	3
E. Merritt's br. g. Berkshire Boy	3	3	4
J. D. Brown's g. m. Belle of Toronto	4	4	6
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Miss Miller	5	5	7
Dr. J. A. Sherman's br. g. Sir Knight	7	8	5
B. Mace's blk. g. Damon	6	7	dis

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:13¾	2:31¼
Second heat	35¾	1:12¼	2:29
Third heat	36	1:12¾	2:29

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The Spring meeting will terminate to-day, when American Girl and Judge Fullerton will once again struggle for victory, also, the three-minute horses. In the pools, last night, Judge Fullerton brought $100, and American Girl $60. The race promises to be closely contested and fast time made.

TROTTING AT SUFFOLK PARK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Suffolk Park was well attended to-day. The weather was all that could be desired. The first race was for 2:45 horses, for a purse of $400, and was won by Lady Hunter in 2:40, 2:39, and 2:41. The second race was for 2:35 horses, for a purse of $500, and was won by Dinah in 2:31¼, 2:33¼, and 2:33. The meeting will close to-morrow.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA AT SARATOGA.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS PROVIDED—THE CREWS, AS NOW SELECTED.

The time for this great aquatic event is rapidly approaching, and unusual preparations are in progress to bring the fourth annual regatta of the Rowing Association of American Colleges to a satisfactory issue. The boat-houses erected for the accommodation of the college crews will afford facilities which have not been found elsewhere. Ample provision is made in all other respects to secure comfort to the contestants at regular and reasonable rates, and the crews now at work are anxious to get to the course, where they may enjoy uninterrupted practice. A number of the crews have already engaged quarters, and intend taking possession some time next month.

With the exception of Bowdoin's, the crews are very nearly selected. At least, the number of candidates is reduced to figures which merely embrace the crew and a few substitutes. Capt. Cook, of Yale, has had no cause to make any changes so far, the same six who have worked together in the gymnasium this Spring occupying their respective positions in the practice boat, as follows:

Bow, M. G. Nixon. — 4. Fred. Wood.
2. C. N. Fowler. — 5. Julian Kennedy.
3. G. L. Brownell. — Stroke, R. J. Cook.

Harvard has settled on the following crew, with little prospect of a change:

Bow, W. J. Otis. — 4. Wendell Goodwin.
2. Wm. R. Taylor. — 5. Daniel C. Bacon.
3. Henry L. Morse. — Stroke, R. H. Dana, Jr.

Columbia is hard at work, with no contemplated change. The crew is:

Bow, P. T. Timpson. — 4. E. S. Rapallo.
2. Caspar Griswold. — 5. R. C. Cornell.
3. James Wells. — Stroke B. F. Rees.

Wesleyan is steadily at work with a strong team in the following positions:

Bow, James P. Stow. — 4. D. Dorchester, Jr.
2. A. T. Neal. — 5. A. H. Nash.
3. C. Lyon. — Stroke, J. E. Eustis.

Trinity rows regularly as follows:

Bow, Greenville Kane. — 4. W. J. Roberts.
2. S. D. Hooker. — 5. H. M. Hopper.
3. J. De F. McKennan. — Stroke, H. C. Du Bois.

Williams is also sharply at work, the crew to be selected from the eight following:

J. Gunther, — H. A. Barker,
C. B. Hubbell, — A. Keyes,
C. Gilbert, — M. Washburne,
Ben. Norton, — D. Haines.

Cornell has labored under many disadvantages. Two of the best members of the crew withdrew, but finally came back to their places. The crew will, most probably, be composed as follows:

Southard, — Corwin,
King, — Garver,
Astrom, — Perry Clark.

Dartmouth is pretty well settled as follows:

Bow, Willis G. Eaton. — 4. C. W. Eager.
2. W. F. Westgate. — 5. A. R. Archibald.
3. B. F. Robinson. — Stroke, Charles G. Gates.

Princeton labors manfully to acquire thorough practice and good material. The crew are to be selected from the following ten:

T. Sheldon, — W. M. Smith,
J. Taylor, — J. Congar,
R. J. Hall, — C. Cross,
F. Biddle, — F. Markoe,
F. Marquand, — W. H. Addicks.

GEORGIA REGATTA ASSOCIATION RACES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 28.—The races of the Regatta Association of Georgia took place to-day. The principal race was won by Lurline, of the Palmetto Club of Charleston. Distance, two miles. Time—11:46.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

If a brilliant corps of writers on aquatic subjects entitles a magazine to the appreciation of the patrons of yachting and rowing, then ought the *Aquatic Monthly*, published by Brentano, to meet with a generous patronage from those to whose interests it is devoted. In the June number Col. S. M. Taylor, whose incomparable log of the Henrietta, Fleetwing, and Vesta ocean race, has never been excelled as a yachting composition, has an excellent letter. The Captain and Knickerbocker, two new contributors, O. F. B., J. W. Norcross, and writers on "Corinthian" yachting, are entertaining as usual. Boating is attended to by Prof. William Wood, whose letter on "Amateur Boating of This Country" will challenge attention by its ability and force; Commodore Brady, whose "Boating Reminiscences" in a recent number elicited general commendation, again "talks boat" practically and pleasantly; Xuthia, Maltese, Palmetto, and several others "post" the *Aquatic's* readers about rowing all over the land.

HINDOO TEMPLE IN THE JAT JAHAGIR.

A correspondent of a Mofussil paper states that there is a temple to the goddess Elamma, about a mile distant from the town of Jat, in the Jat Jahagir. An annual fair is held in honor of this idol, at which about 10,000 people assemble. It has been held there for the last fourteen or fifteen years. Fifteen years ago a mali, or gardener, set up the idol and began to cheat the people by stating that it had appeared there of its own accord. Both men and women visit the temple and worship the idol. The very strange fact regarding this worship is, says the writer, that the worshipers, before commencing the worship, strip naked, apply powdered sandalwood to their whole bodies, put on the ornaments they may have, hold a small branch of the nimb tree in their folded hands, and leave their places of residence to visit the idol. After visiting the idol, they go round the temple for a certain number of times. They then leave the temple to bathe in a neighboring tank. After bathing, they return to the temple, worship the idol, and return home. The writer wishes that this indecency should be put down. He states that when the Hon. Mr. Chapman, the present Chief Secretary to Government, was collector of Sattara, he punished some of the naked worshipers.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

During the recent debate in the Austrian Reichsrath on the Landwehr, the Minister of National Defense gave some interesting information relative to the Austrian army as compared with other European armies. In Germany the strength of the army depends on the numbers of the population, being fixed at one per cent. The population of Germany being 41,000,000, the army establishment, (exclusive of officers and military departments,) is 401,659. The cost is 225 thalers per head, or 90,373,225 thalers in all; besides which 19,000,000 thalers are demanded for extra expenses. In France, if the military force were also based on a percentage, it would amount to 385,000 men, which at 225 thalers a head would be 325,000,000f. The actual force, however, is 460,186, and costs 528,509,225f. In Austro-Hungary, the army would, on the German system, consist of 354,000 men, at a cost of 119,475,000 florins; whereas the actual force is only 264,286, costing 96,366,602 florins.

BOOK SALE.

The auction sale of imported books, which opened last evening at the rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, was well attended, and most of the works sold realized good prices. The collection offered for sale included some rare and valuable works, and some of the best books on the list remain to be sold this evening. Among those sold last evening were Bacon's works, in sixteen volumes, bound in calf, for $48; Lord Brougham's, in thirteen volumes, at $23 40; Byron's works, complete in sixteen volumes, for $40; and the works of Dickens, in twenty-six volumes, at $100.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,500: buyers demand a reduction; sales of fair to extra Steers at $5 30@$6 25; Stockers, $4@$5. Shipments, 2,400. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; market opened quiet; closed dull and lower at $4 65@$4 90 for inferior to common; $5 25@$5 60 for fair to choice. Shipments, 12,000. Sheep unchanged and quiet; receipts, 600.

The Improved "Phalon's Night-blooming Cereus" is exquisite. PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, refreshing and cooling.—*Advertisement.*

NOBODY REALIZES THE LUXURY of the true Russian Bath, until he visits the elegant establishment No. 7 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Marble, vapor, plunge, and shower-rooms.—*Advt.*

CORA, THE NET-MAKER; OR, THE BOY DIVER, will soon be commenced in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY. Girls and boys should not fail to read it.—*Advertisement.*

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.—See list of Summer resorts, with prices and accommodations, in the *Home Journal*. The most complete list published.—*Graphic.*

USE LYON'S INSECT POWDER on your carpets for moths, and in your cupboards and kitchens for bugs and ants. Sold in bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE CURES.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling Worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. Twenty-five cents a box.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Brooks' Boots and Shoes.—The largest assortment of good boots in the City. Established in 1848. Now at No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BONDON—DU VERNET.—On Tuesday, May 26, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, ARTHUR BONDON to Miss M. F. DU VERNET, both of this City.

MYERS—TOBIAS.—On the 27th inst., by Rev. J. J. Lyons, ELIJAH MYERS to ELLEN, daughter of Dr. S. I. Tobias.

NORTH—STEWART.—On Wednesday, May 27, at Philadelphia, by Rev. Bishop Simpson, assisted by Rev. Wm. Munroe, Rev. F. MASON NORTH, of New-York, to FANNIE L., daughter of Jas. R. Stewart, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cards.

PRATT—GENTLE.—On Tuesday, May 26, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 266 West 17th st., by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, THOS. A. PRATT and ISABEL, youngest daughter of James Gentle, Esq., of this City.

☞ Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

SIMON—BARTON.—On Wednesday, May 27, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, CHARLES A. SIMON, of Brooklyn, to ADELIND, daughter of James Barton, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—May 26, 1874, CHARLES L. ANTHONY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 424 5th av., on Friday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn by the 11:30 A. M. special train.

ALLISON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 27, 1874, HARRIET A., only child of Rachel A. and the late Samuel D. Allison, in the 3d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 155 East 62d st., on Friday, (to-day,) at 1 o'clock.

ALSTON.—On Tuesday, May 26, Rev. WM. J. ALSTON, aged 47 years 6 months, Rector of St. Philip's Church.

Funeral services at said church, Mulberry st., near Bleecker st., on Sunday, May 31, at 2:30 P. M.

CUTTER.—Thursday, May 28, Miss LIBBIE CUTTER.

Funeral services at the residence of her mother, No. 32 Madison st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock.

FARIS.—Suddenly, JOHN E. FARIS, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral from the house of his brother, H. L. Faris, No. 256 President st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends, also members of the Old Guard and Sagamore No. 371, are invited to attend.

KNAPP.—In Rockland County, N. Y., Wednesday, May 27, 1874, KATE LOUISA, daughter of Peter K. and Ann Amelia Knapp, in her 13th year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, May 30, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers st. 10:45 A. M. for Sparkill, and, returning, leave Sparkill 2:10 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.

MARSH.—On Wednesday morning, JOHN THOMAS MARSH, Inspector of the Manhattan Gas-light Company, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 122 East 15th st., on Saturday, May 30, at 1:30 P. M.

MURRAY.—In New-Haven, Conn., May 27, MARTHA A., wife of Chauncey D. Murray, of New-York, and daughter of Elisha Blackman, of New-Haven, Conn.

Funeral will be attended from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. S. Thompson, No. 121 East Water st., New-Haven, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

MYERS.—Suddenly, at Chicago, on Monday evening, May 25, LAWRENCE MYERS, of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 55 East 34th st.

MASTERS.—At Matteawan, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, May 26, in the 55th year of his age, Rev. FRANCIS R. MASTERS, D. D.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Presbytery of North River, are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Matteawan, on Friday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The 8 A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, connects at Dutchess Junction with train for Matteawan.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

MEAD.—On Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., at Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., ELIZABETH BRUNDIGE, wife of Staats E. Mead.

Funeral from her late residence on Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:35 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NORMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 28, ETTIE A. CONKLING, wife of Robert Norman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 117 St. Felix st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M.

NEWMAN.—May 19, at the residence of his brother-in-law, L. W. Hyde, South Egremont, Mass., Rev. CHARLES NEWMAN, aged 43 years.

OAKLEY.—On Wednesday evening, May 27, MARGARET, wife of Jacob F. Oakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Leonard Warner, No. 161 West 12th st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TOWN.—At Brooklyn, on May 28, MARY H. TOWN, beloved wife of Reuben Town, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 30, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 50 Remsen st. The remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

WEED.—On Thursday, May 28, ISABEL VARET, wife of George W. Weed, and daughter of the late Francis Varet.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.
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READ THE TIMES OF
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The managers of THE TIMES *beg to state that they are in negotiations with some of the most eminent writers of the day for original contributions to the Sunday paper. They have already completed an arrangement with Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," and other excellent novels, for an original story, entitled "A Fight for a Wife," the first chapter of which will probably appear in June.*

ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS BOOKS.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

An extraordinary collection of fine Books, comprising Illustrated and Standard Works, in the best possible condition, and mostly in rich and costly binding. Tree and polished calf, crushed levant, half-calf, and morocco, &c., &c., by Riviere, Mansell, Rayday, and others.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DECORATION DAY.

The Memorial Committee for Decorating Soldiers' Graves, May 30, have head-quarters at "The Cottage," in Union Square Park; open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Contributions of flowers received there, or sent for, if requested. Memorial ceremonies at Steinway Hall in the evening. Tickets for sale and subscriptions received at the "Cottage," or J. C. PINCKNEY, Treasurer, No. 8 City Hall.

EDWARD JARDINE, Chairman.

TO LET AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—WITH furniture, horses, carriages, cow, garden, fruit, shade, plenty of lawn, and fine water view; no fever and ague or mosquitos. Apply to THEODORE AYERS, Esq., Real Estate Agent at Morristown for Dr. Dodges' place.

CAMPHOR, 35c. A POUND.
WM. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
MOTLEY'S
JOHN OF BARNEVELD.

LIFE AND DEATH OF JOHN OF BARNEVELD, Advocate of Holland. With a View of the Primary Causes and Movements of "The Thirty Years' War." By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, D. C. L., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," "History of the United Netherlands," &c. With Illustrations and a Portrait of Grotius on Steel. In Two Volumes. 8vo, cloth, $7. (Uniform with Motley's "Dutch Republic" and "United Netherlands.")

"The greatest men are not always those whom the world considers such. To the world, which judges only by what it sees, the greatest are the most successful. History is a stage where he who is most applauded is the best actor. That many of the players, generally the royal ones, are puppets, the spectators do not perceive. The wires by which they are moved are in unseen hands; the parts which they perform are prepared by unknown brains. Kings flatter themselves that it is they who govern their subjects, and famous Captains that it is they who win battles; but they are mistaken. It is the favorite whom the King takes to his arms, the priest to whom he confesses his secrets, the statesman who forwards, as he fancies, his royal intentions. These are the real rulers of mankind, and their influence is still unshaken. It was paramount in the Europe of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Europe of Philip the Second, Henry the Fourth, Elizabeth, and James, and—John of Barneveld. Spain had its Duke of Lerma, France its Sully, England its Cecil and Walsingham, and the Netherlands their John of Barneveld. If he was not the greatest man of his time, no man was greater, though one was more fortunate because more unscrupulous."

II.
MY MOTHER AND I.
BY
THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

MY MOTHER AND I. A Love Story. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. With Illustrations. Library edition, 12mo, cloth. $1 50.

Among all modern novel-writers we place Miss Mulock first, not in genius, but in this, that with her the imagination is always employed for a high and noble purpose, and is always pure. We know of no modern novel-writer, and scarce of any writer of fiction of the past, whose works may be so safely commended as hers. But Miss Mulock never writes merely to amuse, nor yet to instruct, but always to elevate. Her very titles are themselves inspiriting—"A Noble Life," "A Life for a Life," "A Brave Lady," "Woman's Kingdom." The ideals, as "John Halifax" and the "Brave Lady," are Christian ideals; and if she sometimes paints them in such perfection that we sigh at characterizations which appear to us to be unattainable, yet they are never less nor more than human. She never employs romance as a means of teaching theology, or even as an excuse for sermonizing. Her novels are the farthest possible removed from didactic stories. She inspires her readers simply by bringing them in contact with characters who are themselves inspiring, and the simple plots of her stories are only woven to give her an opportunity to describe her characters by their own conduct in seasons of trial. We cannot understand how one can arise from the perusal of any of her stories without being made better by the reading; and we believe the mother who wishes to guard her daughter against the sensational novel of the day will find in Miss Mulock's fiction a useful means to aid her in the accomplishment of her design.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

III.
AT HER MERCY.

AT HER MERCY. A Novel. By JAMES PAYN, Author of "Found Dead," "One of the Family," "Woman's Vengeance," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

"At Her Mercy" contains many pleasant, lively, telling descriptions both of persons and of scenes, many laughter-moving remarks and situations, and an undercurrent of genuine, genial, and perfectly natural humanity. The heroine's character is conceived and treated with so faithful an appreciation of what is truly feminine and lovable.—*Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

The author has a keen sense of humor, and quick perception of character, and a certain freshness of style which is remarkable in a writer of such unbounded fertility. We doubt whether Mr. Wilkie Collins could manage to dovetail together a number of characters and incidents more skillfully.—*Saturday Review, London.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

GUIDE BOOKS
FOR
TRAVELERS.

APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE for the United States and Canadas. Price 25 cents.

APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK to the Northern and Eastern States. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth. Price $2.

APPLETONS' HAND-BOOK to the Western States. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth. Price $2.

APPLETONS' HAND BOOK for travelers to the Southern States. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth. Price $2.

APPLETONS' EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK, with 21 maps, 21 plans of cities, and 130 engravings. Price in one volume, $6; two volumes, $6 50.

SKELETON ROUTES through England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Poland, and Spain, with cost for a party of four. Price $1.

NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED, containing 65 engravings of the principal parks, public buildings, streets, churches, &c., with descriptive text. Price 50 cents.
In Spanish 50 cents.
In German 50 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway.

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of the price.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"Whate'er Betide," Millard, 50c.; "Hand that Rocks the World," Thomas, 40c.; "Sweest Angelina," Danks, 30c.; "Conspirators' Chorus," (Mme. Angot,) 30c.; "Storm Step" Galop, Strauss, 35c.; "Lohengrin," Wels, 75c.; "Marguerite" Valse, Gottschalk, 75c.; Strauss' "Carnival Lancers," 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF this bank, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The grave has scarcely closed over the remains of our late associate, Mr. Edwin Hoyt, before we are called upon to mourn the death of Mr. Charles L. Anthony, another able, faithful, and highly-cherished member of our board, whose estimable qualities and valuable services to the bank have justly endeared him to all his associates; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this board receive with emotions of profound sorrow the announcement of the death of their esteemed associate, Mr. Charles L. Anthony. Stricken suddenly down in the prime of his manhood, and in the midst of his varied usefulness, his death is a loss which to his family and friends is irreparable, and creates a void which cannot be adequately filled in this board, or in the business circles where his beneficent influence was so strongly felt.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board, our lamented associate combined the best characteristics of the high-toned, honorable, and sagacious merchant, the warm-hearted, sincere, and generous friend, the public-spirited, liberal, and benevolent citizen.

Resolved, That the members of this board attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is hereby tendered his bereaved family for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered at length on the minutes, and a verified copy of them presented to the family of the deceased.

DISEASE CONQUEROR.—BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER.—There cannot be a doubt, with such evidence daily received:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3, 1874.

I feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to make public the benefit I have derived from the use of your Bethesda Water, as my situation has been so well known in this city. My cure must give confidence to many afflicted with kidney diseases. My urine, when I commenced using the water, was almost clear blood, a sample of which I have left with you, also samples as my cure progressed. I am now well, and leave on the steamer on a visit to the Eastern States. I could not feel satisfied without leaving this for the benefit of others afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

WM. H. HOGAN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

This celebrated water has won its way to public favor on its merits. We hear from many sources of its wonderful cures, from parties entitled to the utmost credence, so there can be no doubt of its almost miraculous properties. It cures the deadly Bright's disease, eradicates all diseases of the kidneys, restores the urinary organs to strength and power; it never fails in restoring diabetics to health; in dyspepsia and all cases of debility, nervous prostration, or loss of powers, acts with unerring certainty, giving new life to a languid and overtaxed system. It is a natural restorer of health, and has performed some of the most wonderful cures of any specific known.

Offices and depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets free. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 30, 1874, will close at this office, as follows: On Tuesday at 11:30 A. M. On Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

TERWILLIGER & CO.
Triple-flange fire and burglar proof Safes, No. 100 Maiden lane, near Pearl st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 28, Wm. Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brown-stone house, with lot 17.3 by 98.9, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 72.3 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $13,000, to M. V. Backman. The legal sale by the same auctioneers of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, was adjourned to June 11, and the legal sale of a house and lot on West Sixty-eighth street, west of Broadway, to June 18. James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot 16 by 92, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 400.1 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $11,500, to Joseph Larocque, a party in interest. E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a similar court order, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, together in size 50 by 100, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $1,850, over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $3,105, making the total price realized for the two lots $4,955. No other business was transacted. Suburban sales were also held yesterday, in Brooklyn by J. Cole; at Little Neck, Long Island, by Wood Brady & Todd, and at Newark, N. J., by Jere. Johnson, Jr., reports concerning which will appear to-morrow.

A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 5 Pine street, report having sold at private contract the four-story high-stoop brown stone-front house, 25 by 65, with lot ninety feet deep, No. 20 West Thirty-first street, for $35,000.

The continuation sale of the Stevens estate, at Astoria, Long Island, held on Wednesday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., was again largely attended, and all the unsold lots, sixty-seven in number, were disposed of for $40,590 in the total, as see detailed report annexed.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a plot 37.6 by 102.4, with buildings on same, on East Seventy-eighth street, north side, 212.6 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 65, on Lexington avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MAY 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, West 23d st., s. s., 72.3 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 17.3x98.9	$13,000

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story English basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 21st st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 16x92	$11,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots on 98th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., together in size 50x100	$4,955

SUBURBAN SALES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot on Ely av., 50 ft. from Elm st.; Mr. Keating	$445
1 lot on Ely av., 50 ft. from above; Mr. Keating	430
1 lot corner Ely av. and alley; James Coale	420
1 lot on Jamaica av., near Van Alst av.; Mrs. Peterson	440
1 lot on Elm st., 70 ft. from Van Alst av.; P. H. Morris	475
1 lot corner Jamaica av. and Van Alst av.; Mr. Keating	900
1 lot on Van Alst av., rear of above; Mr. Keating	420
1 lot on Van Alst av., adjoining; William Williams	495
1 lot on Van Alst av., 100 ft. from above; Mr. Whitney	660
1 lot on Van Alst av., adjoining; Mr. Whitney	660
1 lot on Van Alst av., adjoining; Mr. Whitney	660
1 lot on Van Alst av., adjoining; Mr. Whitney	660
1 lot on Elm st., 148 ft. from Van Alst av.; P. Murphy	450
1 lot on Elm st., 25 ft. from above; Mrs. Peterson	450
1 lot on Elm st., 25 ft. from above; M. Hathorne	480
1 lot on Elm st., adjoining; M. Hathorne	480
1 lot on Hopkins av., 57 ft. from Elm st.; Patrick Ready	510
1 lot on Hopkins av., 98 ft. from Jamaica av.; E. Dimons	550
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; E. Dimons	550
1 lot on Jamaica av., 150 ft. from Ely av.; M. R. Hunter	515
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; Wm. Ritchie	510
1 lot on Jamaica av., 100 ft. from Ely av.; Jas. Wells	400
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; Jas. Wells	400
1 lot, corner Jamaica av. and Van Alst. av.; Mrs. Ward	915
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; Mrs. Ward	580
1 lot on Van Alst av., rear of above; W. Deans, Jr.	605
1 lot on Van Alst av., adjoining; W. Deans, Jr.	605
1 lot on Van Alst av., 100 ft. from Camillia st.; H. Hughs	465
1 lot on Van Alst av., adjoining; H. Hughs	465
1 lot on Van Alst av., 50 ft. from Camillia st.; Mr. Hillery	500
1 lot on Van Alst av., adjoining; Mr. Hillery	500
1 lot on Jamaica av., 250 ft. from Van Alst av.; Mr. Whitney	500
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; Mr. Whitney	500
1 lot on Jamaica av., 50 ft. from above; S. Brown	480
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; S. Brown	480
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; Mr. Crane	480
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; Mr. Crane	480
1 lot on Jamaica av., 100 ft. from Hopkins av.; Mr. Oldham	550
1 lot on Jamaica av., adjoining; Mr. Kelly	550
1 lot corner Hopkins av. and Lincoln st.; A. Davis	375
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; Mr. Lee	350
1 lot on Lincoln st., rear of above; Mr. Comeford	325
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; W. Aymes	335
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; W. Aymes	335
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; L. Mansfield	320
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; L. Mansfield	320
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; L. Mansfield	320
1 lot on Hopkins st., 25 ft. from Lincoln st.; Mr. McCalley	320
1 lot on Lincoln st., 150 ft. from above; Mr. Meungel	320
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; M. Roswell	320
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; M. Roswell	320
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; W. Watts	320
1 lot on Camillia st., rear of above; Mr. McCalley	340
1 lot on Camillia st., adjoining; Mr. McCalley	340
1 lot on Camillia st., 25 ft. from above; Mr. McKeean	350
1 lot on Hopkins av., 125 ft. from Camillia st.; P. Murphy	350
1 lot on Hopkins av., 50 ft. from above; J. Martin	350
1 lot on Hopkins av., 100 ft. from Van Alst av.; Mr. Barr	435
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; C. Hemrod	420
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; C. Hemrod	420
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; C. Hemrod	420
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; W. Deans, Jr.	440
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; W. Deans, Jr.	440
1 lot on Hopkins av., 50 ft. from above; McGeery	375
1 lot on Hopkins av., adjoining; P. Ready	380
1 lot on Lincoln st., near Hopkins av.; J. Roach	345
1 lot on Lincoln st., adjoining; J. Roach	340

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, May 27.

Pitt st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington st., 75x100, ¼ part	$1,800
16th st., n. s., 108.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 34x92	13,000
24th st., Nos. 210 and 212, East, s. s., 147.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 47.9x98.9	27,000
34th st., s. s., 151.1 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.5x98.9, exchange and	3,000
Same property	24,000
39th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9, other consideration and	1,500
Same property	20,000
44th st., s. s., 83.8 ft. e. of Lexington av., 16.4x83	16,500
55th st., n. s., 316.7 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.4	8,500
55th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 2d av., 8.2x100.4	300
111th st., s. s., 555.10 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.10x100.11	8,000
Same property	8,000
119th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11	12,000
123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11	9,000
126th st., n. s., 201.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x99.11	12,500
128th st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11	16,000
2d av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 28th st., about 18.10x52.11, southerly line of lot crooked	500
3d av., w. s., 50.7 ft. n. of 96th st., 40.4x100	6,500

LEASE RECORDED.

Pearl st., No. 546, portion of upper part, 4 2-3 years, per year	$1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, situated in the central part of the City, embracing about one acre. See diagram. Apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A SUPERBLY-built and arranged four-story high-stoop medium size brown-stone dwelling, bay window, &c., finished and furnished exquisitely, with dining-room extension, for immediate and absolute sale at a bargain; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NO. 63 Madison av., situated on the north-east corner of Madison av. and 27th st.; a splendid business location, as it is situated directly opposite Barnum's Hippodrome; house fully and completely furnished. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A TWENTY-FIVE FEET FOUR-STORY brown-stone house for sale, West 39th st., near 5th av.; hard wood, separate laundry; good order, all improvements, very desirable; price asked, only $45,000. Apply promptly. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—A TENEMENT HOUSE, FOUR-STORY brick, 20x55x100; lot on 40th st.; rented for $1,500; price, $15,000; first mortgage of $6,000, five years to run; will trade a good first mortgage for equity. Address HOLMES BROS., No. 48 East 9th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVENTH WARD BRICK HOUSE AND lot, No. 193 Henry st. Inquire of the owner on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE FIRST-class iron-front store on Union square. W. H. WELLS, No. 202 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN New-Jersey; 100 acres, seventy under cultivation and balance good timber land; house in perfect order and containing nineteen rooms; barn 40x100; outbuildings, &c.; stock and all utensils necessary for working farm; immediate possession; house partly furnished, all of which is new. For further particulars apply to or address A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., New-York; or B. A. MUMFORD, Real Estate Agent, office opposite the depot, Plainfield, N. J. Thirty-six trains daily per Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

AT $10 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $900, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P.M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, on 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats on the east bank of the Hudson River; quarter mile river front; would form two fine places; splendid views of the Catskill Mountains; large dock; mansion-house of stone and brick, with Mansard roof, 52x50; also, cottage, coach-house, stables, barns, sheds, shops, ice-house, 3,000 bearing fruit trees; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y., or take Hudson River Railroad to Tivoli Station, where a stage meets every train.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—TO INVESTORS AND speculators.—At Pelham, Westchester County, 150 acres of land, desirably located for cutting up; will be divided if desired, and the mansion and fifty acres or less, admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence or for an institution, will be sold separately. This property is known as the Bartow place, and the Harlem and Port Chester Road runs directly through it, with a depot at either extremity of the property. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE, AT PRICE FAR BELOW cost, a new French-roof house and French-roof barn, lots 125x200, forty-five minutes from New-York; high ground, healthy location, churches, school, &c. For photographs, apply to A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND HOTEL MEN.—A large and choice lot, suitable for a hotel, situate immediately opposite the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia; three fronts, 70, 100, and 410 feet; the most desirable in the market. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT RIVERSIDE, PATERSON, a delightful country residence, ten minutes' from depot, containing twenty-two lots ground, fine mansion, large and roomy house; horse-cars pass the door. Inquire of DEMEREST & WHITLOCK, 1½ Park place.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A SNUG FARM—THIRTY ACRES; BUILDINGS IN good condition; plenty of fruit; one mile from depot; for sale at a bargain. J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

24TH WARD.

Splendid Property

ON

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS

and on the River, with valuable

WATER GRANTS,

One mile north of High Bridge, and opposite the new

PARADE GROUND.

PARTITION SALE,

June 15, on the premises.

June 16, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway.

Plots of Five Lots and Upward, Front,

SEDGWICK AVENUE.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 205TH AND 206TH STS., ALL NOW IN PUBLIC USE.

Particulars of the owners, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13, or of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE, AND PEREMPTORY SALE, (no postponement,) by order of the

SUPREME COURT,

under the direction of John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, TUESDAY, June 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway.

5TH AV.,

S. E. CORNER 91ST ST.,

100x125 feet; highest point, best position, and most valuable lots on the entire line of this most elegant avenue of palaces, commanding, as they do, magnificent, unrivaled, and superb views of Central Park, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the charming lake, the Belvidere, and that world-renowned panoramic view of the Hudson, the Palisades, and the entire City of New-York, being 108 feet above tide-water, situate only 100 feet from the entrance to the grand east-side drive, Bridle Path, and the lovely foot-path leading to the Maze or to Mount St. Vincent.

Five thousand men are finishing Madison av., and completing the FOURTH AVENUE RAPID TRANSIT to Harlem. The GILBERT ELEVATED ROAD, (the building of which is now positively assured,) will bring this property within fifteen minutes of Wall st. in a very short time, thus absolutely guaranteeing the opinion of most conservative judges, who predict that every lot facing Central Park will command $100,000 when these improvements are perfected.

Each lot will be sold separately. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at the offices, No. 4 Pine st.

FULTON STREET.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—The BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. BLEAKLEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 4th day of May, 1874, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee named in such judgment decree, will sell at public auction on the 4th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Fulton street, in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, at present known by the No. 244 Fulton street in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Northerly, in front, by Fulton street southerly, in the rear, by premises conveyed to James W. Westervelt by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; easterly by premises conveyed to Israel Cook, by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; westerly by property now or late of Garrett Storm. Beginning at a point distant twenty feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Washington and Fulton streets, and thence running southerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to Israel Cook thirty-four feet three inches, thence running westerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt ten feet ten inches, thence running southerly again along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches, thence running westerly along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt eight feet six inches to the property now or late of Garrett Storm, thence running northerly nine feet five inches along the property now or late of Garrett Storm to a point nine feet two inches distant westerly from the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, and thence running northerly again along the property now or late of Garrett Storm thirty-four feet four inches, thence running easterly twenty feet along Fulton street to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, together with one-half of the party walls of all sides of the store now erected on said lot, which party walls are forever to be the joint property of the owners of the said lot and premises and the owners of the premises adjoining the same on all sides.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1874. WILLIAM F. MOTT, Jr., Referee. NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Murray st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, OF 2 LOTS, on north side of West 42d st., 100 feet east of 11th av., On TUESDAY, June 2, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JESSE C. SMITH, LEVI A. FULLER, LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Commissioners of Partition. Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL AT auction WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable dwellings and business property: WEST 14TH ST.—The two four-story brown-stone houses, size 25x60, lots 25x126.6 each. Also, the SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH 5TH AV. AND WEST HOUSTON ST.—Plot 50x65, with buildings thereon. Maps at office of auctioneers, 3 Pine st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK—Commanding extensive views; handsome French-roofed cottage residence for Summer or year; unfurnished; (present tenant removing to a distance, will sell carpets;) containing six bed-rooms; ample closets, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, furnace, range; fine stable, carriage-house, garden made. HORATIO SILAS BROWN, No. 181 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR LONGER IF desired, a country-seat on the Hudson, two and a half miles south of Newburg, and five from West Point. For health, beauty, and location it is unsurpassed on the river; house large and furnished; stable, garden, fruit, ice-house, extensive pleasure-grounds, beach, &c. Also for sale. Apply to VERPLANCK BROS., No. 92 Chambers st., New-York.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, FOR ONE or more years, spacious residence at Woodside, N. J.; fine stabling, hennery, &c.; three acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; large river front; seven minutes' walk of railroad station; forty-five minutes from Chambers st., via Erie Railway. Apply to J. R. & H. L. HAY, Belleville and 4th av., Newark, N. J.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—DR. J. SMITH Dodge's family being abroad, he will rent his home for the season furnished: garden, fruit, stable, horses, carriages, cow and man all right; the house is near the depot, in the middle of a ten-acre lawn well shaded. THEO. AYERS, Real Estate Agent, at Morristown.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WOODSTOCK, LARGE double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground, (garden planted,) grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or more years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, garden-er, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Tarrytown.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A VERY SMALL BUT well-arranged cottage, situated at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York; the cottage will be let furnished or unfurnished to a family of not more than three persons. Address BRADNER, Box No. 2,891 Post Office.

TO LET.—BERGEN, N. J., GRANT AV., FIVE MINutes to station, two-story French-roof house, ten rooms, bath, water, and heater; lot, 50x100; rent, $400. Mr. MEYER, on the premises, or A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

AT NEWBURG.—TO LET, FOR THE SEASON or longer, or for sale, a fine stone house, furnished, delightfully situated, three acres, stable and carriage-house; hot and cold water; rent very low; will be sold at a great bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT RYE, Westchester County, overlooking the Sound, within ten minutes' drive from the depot; high, healthy situation; rent moderate. Apply to JOS. R. KEARNY, office of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 52 Wall st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

CATSKILL.—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE PLEASantly located, with river and mountain view, for the Summer months. For particulars inquire of A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st., New-York, or B. N. PRICE, No. 133 Main st., Catskill, N. Y.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON—A Swiss cottage at Richfield Springs, N. Y., situated on high ground and commanding fine views. A. H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, 19th st., near 3d av. Modern improvements; in fine order. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, AT NEW-ROchelle, a furnished house; has eleven rooms; barn, fruit, flowers, &c.; is near churches, depot, schools, &c. Address MOULTON, New-Rochelle.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.—TO LET—A FURNISHed house, ten rooms, barn, two acres, plenty of fruit, shade, and lawn. Apply to owner, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a house most desirably located in the pleasantest part of the city; water, gas, bath, &c.; street paved. Address M., Box No. 2,351 Post Office, New-York.

AT REDUCED RENTS—FURNISHED COUNTRY seats and cottages; a few left in the finest suburbs. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET IN THE FINE MARBLE BUILDING

24 PARK PLACE and 19 BARCLAY ST., right in the heart of the City, near to Broadway and the new Post Office.

Finished in modern style, *with all conveniences.* STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, &c., &c. Suitable for BANKERS, INSURANCE CO.'S, LAWYERS, &c.

Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—SPACES IN LARGE ROOM ON FIRST floor No. 49 William st., between Wall and Pine sts. Apply to W. COCKLE, on the premises.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FRENCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, HIGHLY recommended, wish to take charge of a house for the rent, for the Summer, for a family going to the country. Address M. SIMAR, No. 225 East 5th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A HOUSE to take charge of during the Summer. Her references may be seen by applying at No. 13 West 37th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of June, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BUCKING WOOL AND LEATHER COMPANY, No. 29 SPRUCE ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, on their capital stock, payable in cash at their office on the 8th day of June next. By order of the board. G. A. VROOM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on their capital stock, payable on the 1st day of July next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of June next, and reopened on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, NEARLY READY FOR PUBLICATION.

The life and public services of Salmon P. Chase, formerly Governor of Ohio, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury, and late Chief Justice of the United States. By J. W. SCHUCKERS, private Secretary to the late Chief Justice. One handsome octavo volume, illustrated.

*** This interesting volume is the only one authorized and approved by the family of the deceased statesman, and will be read with interest by his many friends and admirers. It is sold only by subscription. Canvassing agents wanted. Apply for further particulars to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a private family; any nationality but Irish. To a suitable person a good home is offered. Apply at No. 39½ Irving place, (formerly Hunter st.,) Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FARM-HOUSE IN MASSAchusetts, to do general house-work and make butter; Protestant preferred; a good permanent home and wages for one who suits. Apply at No. 421 Madison av., with references.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FRENCH WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended; none other than French will suit. Apply to-day, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at No. 311 5th av.

WANTED—SALESMAN OR WOMAN TO SOLICIT orders for corsets for retail trade; salary, $1,000 at first. Address, stating experience and references, CORSETS, Box No. 129 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, **BANKERS,** A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

FOR SALE.

200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS. 100,000 HYDE PARK WATER BONDS. 100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.

Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For particulars apply at office of the

New-York State Loan and Trust Co.,

No. 50 Wall st. H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902, FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 14, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M., May 23, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of June 4, 1874. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President. Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde. WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo. ALBERT KEEP, President. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874. JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive. JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN, AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons due June 1 on the bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain (Arkansas Branch) Railroad Company, and the Cairo, Arkansas, and Texas Railroad Company will be paid at maturity at No. 120 Broadway. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the company will be closed after the 13th inst. until the 2d day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.—THE TREASURER of the State of South Carolina is now prepared to exchange bonds and stocks of that State into the new "Consolidation Bonds and Stocks," authorized under the funding act of Dec. 22, 1873. Parties interested desiring copies of the law containing a description of the bonds authorized to be exchanged, can have them by applying at the Treasury, at Columbia, S. C. F. L. CARDOZO, Treasurer South Carolina.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for 1875, will be held at the office of this company, on MONDAY, June 1, next, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 25 to June 1, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS and financial agents, No. 12 Wall st., make investments for American and European capitalists, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for manufactories, merchants, miners, and other enterprises. Various amounts always for investments and to loan.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILroad Company.—The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 27 to June 8, inclusive. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector st. NEW-YORK, May, 1874.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY having paid to this Company the sum of Thirty Thousands Dollars in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this Company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next, for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company issued under said mortgage to the extent of Fifty-nine Thousand Dollars in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.

This Company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds, at a greater premium than ten per cent. above par in currency. Union Trust Company of New-York. EDWARD KING, President.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An opportunity is now offered for investment in a safe and profitable business, recently organized under a special charter from the Legislature of Connecticut, which will pay, permanently, satisfactory dividends.

A limited amount of the stock only remains to be taken. Apply for two days at the office of ALLEN STEPHENS & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1874.

AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President—RUSSELL SAGE.
Managing Director—RUFUS HATCH.
President, pro tempore—WM. H. GUION.
Vice President—GEO. S. SCOTT.
Secretary—THEO. T. JOHNSON.

Executive Committee.
RUFUS HATCH, JAMES D. SMITH,
WM. H. GUION, CHAS. J. OSBORNE,
RUSSELL SAGE.

Auditing Committee.
FREDERICK L. TALCOTT, TRENOR W. PARK,
FRANCIS ALEXANDRE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.—The surviving partners of the firm of HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO. propose completing the extension of its liabilities on the terms planned by the Committee of Creditors in November and December, 1873.

More than three-quarters of the amount have already come into the arrangement, and holders of the remainder are respectfully requested to present their claims forthwith in order that they may be entitled to the first dividend thereon, which will be payable 1st and 4th July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors, (Class No. 3,) and to fill vacancies in Class No. 1, will be held at the Company's Office on MONDAY, June 8, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Rossie Iron Works will be held at the office of the Company, No. 45 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1874, at noon. By order THOMAS BLAND, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILity would like a position as companion or traveling companion to a lady; is a good reader, beautiful sewer and embroiderer, and quick at fancy work; cheerful and useful; or as companion and housekeeper in a Christian family; best of references given. Address W. A. H., Box No. 142 Times Office.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE—ALSO ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Mrs. A. Lord, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A WELL-experienced young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a neat, orderly chamber-maid, and very fond and careful of children; can furnish five years' City reference from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy competent girl with good reference; or the house-work of a small family. Call at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Call for two days at No. 103 West 48th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLored girl, with excellent City references, neat and tidy, as chamber-maid in a private family or nurse; no objection to the country or traveling with a family. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., 2d floor, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid, and first-rate hand seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 20 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 189 3d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS GOOD COOK and baker; would do the coarse washing of a small private family; has eight years' reference from one place; none but a good family that keeps help long need apply. Call or address No. 204 East 29th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable Scotch Presbyterian women in a private family; one as cook, and the other as waitress or chamber-work and waiting; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 239 East 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family, as cook, or would take the cooking in a Summer house; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, and pastries; the best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE SCOTCH girl in a family, to cook, wash, and iron, or do the general work; has good reference, and is not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business; also a young person as waitress and chamber-maid; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 434 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SWEDISH woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking thoroughly; unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—In the City by neat, tidy, competent young girls, sisters, with good reference; can do the work of a family satisfactorily. Call at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL FAMIly as good plain cook and do washing, or would do general housework in a small family; the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT IRISH GIRL AS GOOD family cook; is thoroughly efficient; keeps her kitchen in good order, and will do coarse washing; best reference. Call No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN COOK; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, and pastries; the best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands French and American cooking; good City references. Can be seen at No. 11 East 18th st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; best reference; City or country. Apply at No. 116 East 63d st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY sisters, who desire a situation together; cook is first-class in every branch; has had experience in good families in England; chamber-maid is a very neat and excellent waitress; best recommendations from home and in this country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also, all kinds soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker and pastry cook; is neat and tidy; has several years' reference from her former places; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable young English Protestant girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chambermaid and waitress, or willing to do work of a house between them; both thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SUperior Protestant young women; together or separate; excellent cooks, experienced waitresses, or chambermaid and waitress; they will do the work of the house or take separate situations; both fully capable to fill either situation; country or City; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A NEAT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, ironing, or general house-work; will be found intelligent, economical, and respectful servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; VERY REspectable, and an excellent cook; will go almost to any place in the country; meats, soups, game, pastry, creams, and all kinds of side dishes; excellent baker; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; good City references. Call all the week at Wm. T. Corwin's, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, HONEST SCOTCH WOMAN as cook, or will cook, wash, and iron in a nice family; can give good reference, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK, JUST FROM Canada; understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 629 6th av., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of cookery; best City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS PLAIN COOK and to assist with the washing. Call at No. 765 8th av., between 46th and 47th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO GIRLS, FOR THE COUNtry, anywhere, with good City references; one is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; the other is a good house-work girl, or chamber-maid, waitress, &c. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waiting. Call at No. 247½ Bowery, up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook or to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., corner 53d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO VERY well recommended German girls, sisters, as cook and chamber-maid or nurse. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING, OR General House-work.—City or country; by a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectful and intelligent servant; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities, by applying in person or by written order at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, waitermen, coachmen, grooms, errand boys for doctors, &c., at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHout children, sober and trustworthy, the care of a gentleman's house during the family's absence; first-class City reference. Apply by note or personally at No. 222 East 51st st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman married woman; would like to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, and have her baby with her, or else to act as house-keeper in a small family. Call for two days at 344 East 18th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ACTIVE AND COMpetent woman, having a child one year old, to do house-work in a private family, or would take care of a house for the Summer; City or country; first-class City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATELY-LANDED IRISH girl, who is very smart and industrious; moderate wages, where a lady will take the trouble of instructing her. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITHout a home, in a family where she can make herself useful; will do light house-work or anything else that is required; small wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT RESPECTable girl to do general house-work; highest City references. Apply at Grand Central Employment Office, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a small private family, to do general house-work; good reference. Call on Jane Carroll, No. 54 Orchard st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIous young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN BUreau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, furnishes first-class servants for City and country.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 570 5th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call at No. 867 9th av., between 56th and 57th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT woman and superior laundress; country or City; French fluting, box plaiting, &c.; very best City references; sober, honest, kind, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries, French fluting, puffing, and polishing; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at fluting and her business generally in every respect; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 767 7th av., between 51st and 52d sts., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 410 East 23d st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's or a few gentlemen's washing; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City references for capability and character. Call or address Mrs. Benson, No. 426 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has five years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid and Nurse, or Seamstress.—By an English Protestant young woman; good seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress-make; experienced nurse for young or growing children; very best City testimonials; honest, sober, neat, kind, attentive, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant, English, with first-class references; is a good seamstress; can dress hair and is willing to take care of children or light chamber-work; is thoroughly obliging and attentive to her duties; two years' best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE for one or two growing children; willing to assist in waiting on a lady or in housekeeping; thoroughly efficient in either capacity; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 781 7th av., third floor, front room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced child's nurse; no objection to the country or to foreign travel; never sea-sick. Call at No. 1,235 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., in the stationery store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth; would take care of growing children; has several years' City references from her former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 203 Lexington av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse to mind growing children; good City references. Address A. H., 253 5th av.; call for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT FRENCH person in a private family to take care of growing children, give them the first lessons, and do some sewing work; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 42d st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or could bring up a boy by bottle; first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 6 Jones st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best City references. Call or address No. 111 West 15th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for her seamstress; is a good plain seamstress, and can operate on the machine; will take care of growing children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 27 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress and lady's maid; highest City reference given; over four years in her last situation. Address M. Mc., No. 120 West 17th st.

WAITRESS AND A CHAMBER-MAID.—IN a hotel or Summer house; both are experienced to act in either capacity; no objection to a long distance in the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for E. C.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROTESTANT young English woman; she is an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up of salads of all kinds; can take a man's place, or will take chamber-work and washing; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and all kinds of salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has four years' City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; can give satisfactory reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call in the tailor's store, 127 West 27th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to the country with a family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,235 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO understands her duties and can give good references. Apply at No. 25 North Washington square.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or parlor-maid; has best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL WITH A lady for the Summer as companion, assist with children, and to make herself generally useful. Apply at Young Ladies' Christian Association, 64 Irving place.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY A GERMAN, AS BUTLER OR valet, or going to Europe; experienced; first-class reference. Address G. Grade, No. 16 State st., Castle Garden.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH the best City and country references; safe and careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; would go a short distance in the country; six years in his last place. Call or address G. J. B., No. 52 East 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTworthy, sober, and industrious young man, Protestant, and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; is thoroughly competent, &c.; comes highly recommended from last employer. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN American married man, aged thirty-five years; (wishes rooms for wife;) can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, do farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS best City reference from his present employer as to honesty, capability, and sobriety; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Call on or address Coachman, No. 24 4th av., hat store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST class man, single; is a thorough groom and careful City driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; City reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—HAS REFERENCES FOR NINE years as groom and footman in England, and five years as coachman in New-York. Address Coachman, Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good City reference. Address E. E., No. 136 West 17th st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITH best of City reference. Can be seen in stable, No. 141 West 54th st., or at present employer's residence, No. 212 West 59th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, (single,) whom he can highly recommend for seven years' faithful services. Call on J. F., at private stables, 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; IS A GOOD groom and driver; willing and obliging; good reference from present employer. Address J. W. M., No. 521 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English,) one who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IN CITY or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, No. 121 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; has first-class City references. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN JUST SOLD OUT IS anxious to procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 119 West 37th st., for two days.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MARRIED man as janitor, porter, watchman, or messenger; first-class City references. Address William, Box No. 198 Times Office.

FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE, steady man and wife; the man as farm-hand, plain gardener, and generally useful; wife as cook and laundress, or general servant; are intelligent, willing, and capable, and highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-two years, who is temperate and industrious, and can do common farm-work, help in garden, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN accustomed to the care of horses. Address H. B., Box No. 71 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN, AS gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in every department; married; first-class reference; is a native of Scotland. Address S. G., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN who perfectly understands his business; satisfactory reference, and can be highly recommended. Address C. B., No. 331 East 21st st.

GROCER'S CLERK.—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUStrious man, who understands both German and English; can take charge of the books. Address Grocer's Clerk, Box No. 112 Times Office.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER AND run errands. Address T. Harris, 134 East 17th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant man, aged twenty-seven years, lately landed, who can groom and drive horses, do plain gardening, mow lawns, wait at table, tend door, polish furniture, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, ON A GENtleman's place; can drive or take care of horses; best City recommendations. Address or apply for Neill, No. 357 West 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address A. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT waiter, (Swiss man,) in a first-class private family; understands the care of silver; good City reference. Address, for two days, G. D., Box No. 14, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, honest, sober man as butler in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent City references. Address T. D., Box No. 41 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO HAS HAD great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country, or traveling servant; very best references. Call at Nickels', No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER; has lived in families of distinction in England; has also good City reference. Address B. M., No. 3 Washington square.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; twelve years' best City reference given. Call on or address J. S., No. 119 West 19th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PROTestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; no objection to go in the country; has City reference. Call or address William, No. 41 Bond st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; can be seen at his present employer's, No. 117 Madison av., corner 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address E. B. C., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO. METALS. NO. 299 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27	Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30	*China, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wednesday, June 3	Batavia, Saturday, June 20
Parthia, Saturday, June 6	Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24
Scotia, Wednday, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.	

*Steamers marked thus do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, May 30, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, May 30. at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, June 6. at 10 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, June 13. at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC	SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NOTICE.—REMOVAL OF DOCK.—ON AND AFTER May 30, the steamers of the White Star Line will sail from Pier No. 52 North River, foot of West 10th st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY, June 6, at 12 M.

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN ..... June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC ..... June 27

and every forthnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong...May 13 From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong...May 27 From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong...June 10 From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

ANCHOR LINE,

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

California, Tuesday..June 2 Anglia, Thursday...June 11
Trinacria, Thurs'y..June 4 Australia, Saturday..June 13
Macedonia, Sat'day..June 6 Victoria, Tuesday...June 16
Utopia, Tuesday.....June 9 Italia, Thursday.....June 18

SALOON PASSAGE—$75 AND UPWARDS according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA	SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, June 27

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAITI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL ..... June 8
ATLAS ..... June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA ..... June 3
ANDES ..... June 19

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ..... Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ..... Saturday, June 20, 10 A.M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation, koupn trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londn, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Antwerp, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, at No. 23 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North river. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. J. A. WILSON, June 2,
and every alternate Tuesday thereafter, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second, saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold, Prepaid tickets to Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS ..... Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE ..... Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE ..... Saturday...June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $120.....Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton street, on Saturday, May 30, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE ..... June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN ..... June 9, 1 P. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. REDFORD ..... June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD ..... June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH ..... June 30, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE ..... July 7, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) ..... June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) ..... June 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau) ..... June 11
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) ..... June 18

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER HELEN.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 27th, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 6:00 P. M.
Thursday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th...6:30 P. M.
Friday, 29th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.....6:30 P. M.
Saturday, 30th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th...7:00 P. M.
Monday, June 1...3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 1...7:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 2d.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 2d.....7:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing June 1) leave Vestry st. pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 1:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:26, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:20 A. M., 2:30, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, 271, 526, 944, 1,119, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

8:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 4:45, 5:45, 6:40, 7:45, 8:15, 9:30, 10:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 9:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

E. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 21, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Haven at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Fare, 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for 2,000, 1,000, or 500 persons; also the new steamer CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eagleswood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Offices, No. 284 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. P. CROSSETT.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM JAY DODGE, and SAMUEL SCHOFIELD, Bankrupts.—It is hereby given that by an indenture bearing date the 14th day of February, A. D. 1874, Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Schofield, (lately carrying on business in New-York, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Penn., and Brunswick, Ga., under the firm name of DODGE & CO.,) have conveyed, transferred, and delivered all their and each of their estates and effects whatsoever to John L. Cadwalader, of the City of New-York, as Trustee, for the benefit of their creditors; and that the said indenture of conveyance was duly executed, according to the provisions of the thirty-third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. All persons indebted to the said Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Schofield, or to said firm of Dodge & Co., are requested to make payment without delay to the said Trustee; and all persons having claims against them or said firm are required to prove their debts, and make proof thereof, as required by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 99 Nassau street, (Gunnell Building,) New-York.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1874.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Trustee,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, New-York.

my22-law3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 21st day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SYLVESTER F. BEST and CHARLES P. BEST, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my22-law3wF* No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS N. LINDSLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
my15-law3wF* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW GERMAN INVENTION.

For sale, an invention for manufacturing gauging apparatuses for liquids, especially beer, petroleum, &c., from brass casting. For details, address the Advertising Agency of HAASENSTEIN & VOGLER, in Frankfort on the Main, Germany; sub H., No. 61,313.

WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE and house-furnishing goods store for sale, with stock, lease, and fixtures. Apply to J. W. DUCKWORTH, No. 261 Bleecker st.

$5,000 WANTED TO ESTABLISH A new and profitable business, protected by patent. H. B. FARNSWORTH, No. 189 Nassau st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Tappan-Zee House,

(ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,)

NYACK—On-the-Hudson, New-York.

This elegant and delightful SUMMER RESORT will be opened for guests JUNE 20,

having SPACIOUS EDIFICE, VILLA and COTTAGE, public and private tables, boating and bathing. No chills. No mosquitoes. For DIAGRAMS of rooms and terms, address L. D. MANSFIELD.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats.

CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE PAPPOOSESQUAW POINT BOARDING-HOUSE will be open June 1. It has many attractions as a Summer resort; a cool and healthy location; a commanding view of Narragansett Bay; boats, bathing-house, convenient stable, and reasonable charges. Apply to Mrs. SYLVESTER CARR, Bristol, R. I. Refers to Hugh N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

One hundred and fifty-three villa lots on said Point for sale by JAMES DE W. PERRY, Bristol, R. I.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

BELLEVUE VILLA.

Built expressly for Summer boarders; finely located on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite the City of Poughkeepsie; plenty of shade-trees about the house; large halls and fine piazzas; the furniture, as well as the house, is entirely new; terms reasonable; City reference, John J. Angevene, at the Bank of the Republic, or to E. D. Carpenter, No. 73 8th av. Address ABM. E. HASBROUCK, Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 8th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will open June 4. Two cottages to let with board in hotel. Board from $21 to $28 per week, according to location of rooms. EDWARD COZZENS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, ON THE Hudson—One and a half miles from West Point, will be opened early in June, newly furnished; splendid river view four miles to shore; terms reasonable. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

HOWLAND'S HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, N. J., Open for the season June 6.

Applications for rooms should be made early.

H. HOWLAND & SON.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, ONE AND A half miles from Highland Mills, two hours on Erie Railroad, 1,200 feet elevation; delightful, healthy location; carriage meets 9 A. M. train from New-York, returning to town 7:55; reasonable terms.

THE PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—WILL be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES OR FAMILIES desiring early accommodations for the Summer season can find the same at the "Osborne Temperance Hotel," in the pleasant little village of Windham, situated in a valley of the Catskills, six miles from the summit of the mountains, twenty-five miles from Catskill, and fifteen miles distant from the Moresville Depot, on the N. Y. & N. E. Railroad; terms from $8 to $10 per week, according to size and situation of room. Further particulars given by addressing Mrs. N. G. OSBORNE, Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON.—DURING JULY AND AUGUST, forty miles from City, suites five large unfurnished rooms with use of furnished parlors; modern French roof house; gas in every room; ten minutes from depot and boats; no mosquitoes or ague; fine river and mountain views. Address Post Office Box No. 754, Peekskill.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN,

within walking distance of the depot; house handsomely furnished; gas, hot and cold water, and plenty of shade; accommodation for horses. Address Box No. 313 Tarrytown, or apply to No. 11 West 30th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STAMFORD; LARGE, COMmodious farm-house, plenty of shade, fine stream of water; fishing, and within view of the waters of the Sound; fifteen minutes from depot. Inquire at No. 61 West 13th st., or address M. L. DUNN, Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS Rooms to let to Summer boarders; excellent location, fine house, pleasant grounds, and plenty of fruit; ample stable accommodations, corner of Trinity and Moran sts., Newton, N. J. D. M. DICKSON.

BUDD'S LAKE, N. J., 1,100 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.—First-class board for thirty-five persons in the elegant Wagner mansion; beautiful grounds, boating, fishing, and bathing; no mosquitoes; reasonable terms to early boarders. B., TYSON'S, No. 745 6th av.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—MR. J. W. HOWELL, OF the well-known Park House, is ready to arrange with families or single persons wishing first-class board; rooms large, well furnished; pleasant grounds, well shaded; good bathing. Address as above.

LEBANON SPRINGS VALLEY.—GOOD BOARD and excellent accommodations for two or three families; country delightful; terms positively in keeping with the times. Address C. BOSTWICK, New-Lebanon, N. Y., or call on A. S. Haight, No. 557 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NIBLO IS PREPARED to arrange with families or single gentlemen wishing first-class board; rooms airy and well furnished; pleasant grounds, fruit, and vegetables. Apply at livery stable, near depot; references exchanged.

PARTIES NOT WISHING TO GO FAR INTO the country can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at a private boarding-house in the village of Catskill. Terms, $7 to $8 per week. Address S. W. HOLBROOK, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SEVEN AND A HALF miles above White Plains; large house, well shaded; vegetables, fruits, &c. Apply at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, about twenty-five miles from the City; healthy location; good house. For particulars inquire at No. 215 West 34th st.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to arrange with parties desiring country board.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE Rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 105 and 107 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works Nos. 241 to 247 East 50th st., between 2d and 3d ave., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.

R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

MATTING, MATTING.

150 rolls from auction, 20c. per yard, worth 40c. Carpets, 35c. per yard. Paper Hangings from 5c. roll.

D. ROSENTHAL, No. 21 Catharine st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, prices, patterns. very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

TEACHERS.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS, SCHOOLS, or pupils, can have suitable introductions immediately by stating qualifications and requirements. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—FOR CHILDREN; ENGLISH, French, German, music and drawing required. Apply at Mrs. L. H. STEVENS' building, 27th st. and 5th av., at 9 A. M. or 7 P. M. precisely.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

A LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, CHEAP.—The entire stock and fixtures of a first-class livery establishment, consisting of a number of horses, coaches, clarences, phaetons, &c., will be sold cheap; a good location, long lease, and low rent. For particulars address H. P. DWYER, 21 John st., New-York.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, sponging, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGN

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REVIEW OF THE SECOND DIVISION BY GOV. DIX.

Brooklyn put on its best attire yesterday in order to honor Gov. Dix, and an immense concourse of people assembled last evening at Fort Green Hill, to witness the review of the Second Division of the National Guard by his Excellency, as Commander in Chief of the State forces. The troops on parade numbered about 2,300 men of all ranks, and presented as a whole probably a neater appearance than did the First Division in its parade and review on Wednesday. To a certain extent this is to be accounted for by the fact that the parade of the Second Division took place at a later hour of the afternoon, when there was no sweltering heat to contend with, and the streets through which they passed were very free from dust. The division, comprising two brigades, the Fifth and Eleventh, formed on Clinton avenue at 5 o'clock P. M., under command of Major Gen. Woodward, and the troops were inspected by Gen. Th. P. Mott, of the Egyptian Army. The hour fixed for the review by the Governor was 6 o'clock P. M. A reviewing-stand had been erected on Cumberland street, opposite Willoughby avenue, and Gov. Dix and staff, accompanied by Mayor Hunter and Col. Graham, reached the reviewing point about five minutes before time, and as their carriages passed through the assembled throngs a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in Washington Park by the Howitzer Battery, and his Excellency was greeted with cheers. Promptly on time the head of the division column wheeled into Cumberland street from Myrtle avenue. Major Gen. Woodward, at the head of the command, was accompanied by Gen. Mott, the latter officer wearing a tunic profusely embroidered with gold cord. His head-dress was a crimson fez, with gold-lace cord and tassel. After saluting, Gen. Woodward and staff wheeled from the line of march and took position on the right of the Commander in Chief while the column marched past. The Eleventh Brigade, under Brig. Gen. J. V. Meserole, occupied the right of the line, and comprised the Forty-seventh, Twenty-third, and Thirty-second Regiments of Infantry, the Howitzer Battery, with their new armament of four Gatling guns, and separate troop of cavalry under Capt. Kreuzer. The Forty-seventh, headed by an excellent band and commanded by Col. Austin, bore the honors of the day, being very soldiery in their bearing, neat in their uniform and equipment, and marching with most commendable precision. They mustered 300 rank and file, and were vigorously applauded by the ladies. Next came the Twenty-third, 320 strong, ten companies of sixteen files front, under Col. R. C. Ward. This command also marched admirably, and received many encomiums from the assembled crowds. The Thirty-second mustered eight companies of fourteen files front, and were commanded by Col. Roehr. Their uniform is gray, and they wear the Prussian spiked helmet. Their marching was in great contrast to that of the two preceding regiments. The Howitzer (?) Battery, with their neat gray uniforms and singular-looking modern weapons, attracted much attention. The Fifth Brigade formed the left of the column, and with the exception of the Thirteenth Regiment and the batteries, did not appear to such good advantage as the Eleventh Brigade. Brig. Gen. Thomas S. Dakin commanded, the brigade comprising the Twenty-eighth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments, and the Fifteenth Battalion of Infantry, Batteries A and B of field artillery, and the Separate Troop of Cavalry. The Twenty-eighth, commanded by Col. Joseph Burger, was uniformed in dark blue tunics, with green facings, and mustered eight companies of nine files front. The marching and *ensemble* of the regiment were not especially commendable. They were followed by the Thirteenth, presenting a splendid appearance, with eight companies of sixteen files front. They were under command of Col. Jourdan, and won frequent applause for their precision of step and preservation of alignments and distance. The Fourteenth showed ten companies of twelve files front, under Col. McLeer. This is a very popular Brooklyn regiment from its war record, but it suffered yesterday by the rather dingy appearance of its uniform. The Fifteenth Battalion held the left of the infantry, and mustered six companies of ten files front. They were commanded by Lieut. Col. Meyenborg. Batteries B and A of field artillery, and the Separate Troop of cavalry closed the rear of the division. The Governor expressed himself as being well pleased with the general appearance and efficiency of the division.

THE STAGE-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The stage drivers who have been on strike since last Monday appear to be in some danger of failing in their movement to obtain advanced rates of wages, and there is a possibility that they may also lose the privilege of re-employment by their late "bosses." Each of the stage lines had out a much larger number of vehicles yesterday than on Wednesday, and will doubtless augment the number to-day. Quite a number of country stage drivers are coming to the City from along the Hudson and seeking employment, some of whom, when asked whether they are accustomed to driving a double team, claim to have driven twenty-four horses with gilt-edged circus chariots for Dan Rice twenty years ago. Notwithstanding these high-toned assertions the proprietors refuse all men who cannot give some sort of reference as to ability, and especially as to honesty, as about half a dozen of the new drivers have from time to time decamped, taking with them all the "change." The Fifth Avenue Line yesterday ran about 30 stages out of their total of 65; the Twenty-third Street Line claim to have put 50 out of 60 on the route; the Madison Avenue Line proprietors say they had 40 stages out of 66 in use; the Fourth Avenue Line ran 20 stages out of 45, and the Fourteenth Street Line 25 out of 35. The strikers held another meeting, which was very largely attended yesterday afternoon. A report was made to the meeting by a committee appointed to call on the City Marshal in relation to the licensing of the newly-appointed drivers. The Marshal said he would give the new drivers a couple of days' grace in which to take out their licenses, and would then enforce the law against such as neglected to do so. The assertion made by the employers that many of the strikers have returned to work, or have offered to do so at the old rates of pay, was strenuously denied by all the strikers, some 200, who were present at the meeting. It was again resolved not to yield to the proprietors, and to discountenance any attempts at violence toward the new men.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The Spring Commencement exercises of the Eclectic Medical College were held last evening at Robinson Hall, Prof. Alexander Wilder presiding. After an overture by the orchestra, Rev. W. P. Corbett delivered the invocation. Dr. Henri L. Stuart, the Secretary, then read a report of the Faculty, giving the number of matriculants since the February Commencement at thirty-five and the graduates at eleven, about one-half of whom had previously been students in homeopathic and allopathic institutions. After the performance of some further selections by the orchestra, Prof. Wilder conferred degrees upon the following graduates:

Isaac J. Brooks, Connecticut; Willis E. Crowell, New-York; Mrs. Ada E. Cooley, New-York; Henry Furber, New-York; Almer J. Holcombe, New-York; Theodore D. Lyons, New-York; Miss Hattie Montaigne, New-Jersey; Alonzo R. Pettit, New-York; Fernando L. L. Scharlach, Ohio; Isaac P. Whitehead, New-Jersey; James E. Wright, Connecticut.

The Professor afterward congratulated the graduates on the termination of their collegiate course. At the conclusion of his remarks, one of their number expressed their hearty acknowledgments to the Faculty. Dr. Robert S. Newton, President of the Faculty, spoke upon the growth of the eclectic or American school of medicine, which he stated had been in operation thirty years. The first school was established in 1837, at Worthington, Ohio, and the second in 1847 at Cincinnati. Since then the system has spread all over the country, and its effects are manifest and decided. When the reform was first attempted the adherents of the "legitimate" practice endeavored to retard its progress by legislative enactments refusing to recognize its graduates as legitimate practitioners. These restrictions, however, did not prevent its liberal views of physics from spreading and producing a salutary effect on medical science, which, he felt certain, embraced nothing more nor less than belongs to it.

THE WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Society is one of the most deserving of the many benevolent institutions in the City. Though but little over one year in operation upward of 3,000 girls and women have been trained by the ladies of the institution, who devote themselves to the laudable work of imparting a practical knowledge of useful branches of industry to their pupils. The school was originally opened at No. 625 Broadway, over Wheeler & Wilson's store, but recently the building No. 47 East Tenth street was secured for the purpose. The object of the association is to assist girls and women to become proficient in any profession they desire to follow as the means of earning a livelihood. Instruction is given in cooking, laundry-work, house-work, and in all kinds of sewing, as well as in phonography, book-keeping, and other branches. At present there are seventy-five girls attending these schools daily, and as soon as they acquire a practical knowledge of any particular industry the managers of the institution procure employment for them. When girls enter the school to learn sewing, after a few days, as soon as they can do plain work, they are paid for their labor, so that they are thus enabled to support themselves while receiving their tuition. During the depression of business which followed the financial disturbance last Autumn, a large number of girls who were accustomed to earn a livelihood by sewing in the work-rooms through the City in order to obtain more permanent occupations, attended these schools to acquire a knowledge of domestic business, and were provided with situations in respectable families. The ladies of the institution are in favor of sending the pupils into the service of private families, as being more conducive to their welfare than the uncertain employment afforded in the City. The rooms in which the girls now receive instruction are spacious and healthy apartments, and everything has been done to promote their comfort. A library is at present being collected in one of the rooms for the use of the pupils. Every Thursday evening the pupils assemble in this room, and a pleasant entertainment is given to them by the ladies who preside over the institution. Last evening a large number of the girls attending the school were present, with many others who had been former pupils, and Mrs. Hodges and other ladies entertained them with music and a variety of interesting games.

DECORATION DAY.

PREPARATIONS BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic met last evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, to complete arrangements for Decoration Day. Gen. Jardine presided. Gen. Pinckney reported that the financial prospects were favorable, and he hoped to have plenty of funds. The various committees reported progress. The Decoration Committee have made arrangements for the decoration of Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, and for the distribution of flowers at Cypress Hills Cemetery. A resolution was passed authorizing the committee to engage the Academy of Music for the 30th May, 1875, and another resolution to make the committee permanent was referred to a committee of five. The following letters were read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, May 19, 1874.

SIR: The President desires me to express to you and the committee you represent his sincere thanks for the kind invitation to attend the memorial services at the Academy of Music on the 30th inst., and say that it would afford him great pleasure to accept, but he is unable to do so, having promised to attend the services here. I am, very respectfully, yours,

LEVI P. LUCKEY, Secretary.

Mr. FRED. M. PATRICK, Post Office Box No. 432.

No. 7 CHURCH STREET, May 23, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of the 20th inst., the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I have to inform you that I have given directions to have the bells of Trinity Church rung and tolled on the 30th inst. during the time of decorating the graves and monumental memorials in our church and the adjacent burying ground.

I am respectfully and truly yours,

FRED. M. PATRICK. MORGAN DIX, Rector.

Letters have been also received from Gen. Sherman, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, Secretary Robeson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Gen. Burnside regretting their inability to be present. Major Gen. Hancock and Gen. Joseph C. Jackson wrote expressing their intention to participate in the proceedings.

At daybreak the grave of the late Admiral Farragut, at Woodlawn Cemetery, will be decorated, and a salute of 100 guns will be fired over the grave by a detachment of marines. At the same hour, in Cypress Hills Cemetery, a large detachment of the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, preceded by a military band, and marching to the slow-measured cadence of a burial dirge, will visit, decorate and salute the grave of the late Gen. Charles G. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly.") The family of the deceased soldier will be present.

Farragut Post No. 75, Commander Richard H. Green, will take charge of the decorations at Trinity Cemetery, and Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13 will decorate the monuments of Washington and Lincoln in Union square. A detachment of E. A. Kimball Post No. 100, assisted by delegations from other posts, will proceed to Calvary Cemetery to decorate the graves of soldiers buried there.

The Grand Marshal has announced the order of procession. It will include four divisions, which will be reviewed at the north end of Union square, on the Seventeenth street plaza, and from there will march down Broadway to the South Ferry, where boats provided by the Quartermaster General will be in waiting to conduct them to their several destinations. In passing the statues of Washington and Lincoln a marching tribute will be observed. The procession will be headed by a detachment of mounted Police and a detachment of foot Police, commanded by Capt. Allaire, followed by the Grand Marshal, Gen. J. F. Hall, and staff. The four divisions will then follow, and each will be provided with its quota of Grand Army posts, civic societies, cripples and guests in carriages, and by its complement of music and decorated wagons. The members of the Grand Army will be dressed in dark cloth, with uniform military hats. The officers' dress will differ only in the wearing of side arms and sashes. The catafalque, which will be decorated with flowers, will be drawn by twelve white horses and attended by a military escort. Gen. Joshua T. Owens will deliver the oration at Green-Wood Cemetery.

During the march minute guns will be fired from the Battery and on Governor's Island, by command of Major Gen. Hancock.

ART EXHIBITION AT THE COOPER UNION.

The spacious halls and corridors of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art were thrown open last evening on the occasion of the annual exhibition of drawings of the Woman's Art Department connected with the institute. The numerous galleries were covered with the work of the students, and evidenced varied grades of proficiency in ornamental, freehand, and drawing from cast and still life. The number of visitors was unprecedentedly large, and the presence of an excellent band did not detract from the pleasure of the entertainment. During the past year the management of this department of the institute was characterized by renewed success. The whole number of scholars admitted has been 201, and of these 52 have withdrawn—26 leaving on account of ill-health, inadequate talent, or removal from this vicinity; 16 have been admitted to the Academy of Design, outside of the large class who entered there from the Cooper Institute at the beginning of October, and 10 have gone into art situations. The largest attendance at any one time was 181, but this number overcrowded the building and the teachers. The committee appointed to award prizes made the following awards:

FOR DRAWING FROM CAST.

First Prize—Thirty dollars in gold, to Miss Fanny Bemis.

Second Prize—Twenty dollars in gold, to Mrs. Jennie Davis.

Third Prize—Ten dollars in gold, to Miss Julia Bruhns.

FOR DRAWING FROM STILL LIFE.

First Prize—Twenty dollars in gold, to Miss Mary L. Banks.

Second Prize—Ten dollars in gold, to Miss Cora Seward.

FOR ORNAMENTAL DRAWING.

First Prize—Twenty dollars in gold, to Miss M. K. Carter.

Second Prize—Ten dollars in gold, to Miss M. T. Anstey.

WOOD-ENGRAVING CLASS.

For the best original drawing on wood:

First Prize—Thirty dollars, to Miss Sarah A. Rankin.

Second Prize—For drawing on wood, silver medal, to Miss Lulu Johnson.

Third Prize—For drawing on wood, bronze medal, to Miss S. M. Morton.

The exhibition of the male department of the art school will take place this evening.

HOMELESS DOGS.

Next to a homeless child, what is more melancholy than a homeless dog? Watch him as he gazes wistfully up at a passer-by—fancying, perhaps, poor fellow, that he recognizes some similarity in you to the friend he has lost, only to find that his glance is unheeded, and that he must dive again into the throng of passengers. Many who observe these poor creatures feel sorry for them, and all the more so that they don't know how to help them, for a busy man can scarcely be expected, even though his instincts may be as benevolent as those of a Bergh, to throw aside his other engagements to minister to the needs of a canine wanderer. At the present hour there are not only a large number of these helpless animals about, but many of them have their sufferings aggravated by distemper, and may be seen lying panting in the gutter in pitiable plight. The number of these animals became so great in London some years ago that a society was formed for the purpose of dealing with the difficulty. They established a "Home for Lost and Starving Dogs," whither the animals were conveyed. They are retained for several days, and then, if valueless, put to death. If of value, they are advertised, and surrendered to the owner on his paying the expenses. In this way the town has been rid of what is not merely disagreeable to the sight, but indirectly prejudicial to health, more especially as regards the children of the poor. A scientific authority on this subject says: "The researches made by Krabbe on the entozoic parasites of Denmark and Iceland have brought out in strong relief a fact which has been indicated by previous observers. It is that the prevalence of tænioid worms depends largely upon the abundance of dogs, cattle, and sheep relatively to the human population, and upon the degree of care with which the requisite sanitary precautions are carried out for preventing the access of entozoic larvæ to these domestic animals. In Iceland they far outnumber the population, and this, together with the utter want of sanitary precautions, is connected with the great prevalence of parasites; and these parasites are liable to be transferred to any one who has anything to do with these animals. A single dog may, under favorable (!) conditions, impart tapeworms to hundreds of individuals. Domestic dogs should be kept thoroughly clean, fed upon sound meat and prevented from drinking water which contains sewage, or which has been directly derived from superficial drainage." We can well imagine that the condition of a distempered dog which has been feeding on garbage, drinking drain-water and kicked about New-York, when the thermometer is in the eighties, is eminently "favorable" to the imparting of much that is undesirable, and before the Summer solstice sets in the Police Commissioners will do well to pay some attention to this matter. There is a piece of ground appropriated to lost dogs at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, we understand, and it would surely be easy for the Police to manage to convey more of them there. Of course a policeman could not be expected to go off his beat in pursuit of such animals, but he could probably contrive to secure the dog somewhere on his beat until he went to the station, whence it could be drafted to the home. A policeman lately informed a gentleman that these dogs had a most singular way of attaching themselves to them, as though seeking aid, and it seems a pity that their intelligence should not be met by such aid.

MORBID IMPULSE.

MEDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISEASE.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPER BY DR. W. A. HAMMOND BEFORE THE NEW-YORK MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, held last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Clark Bell, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, Prof. A. Hammond read a paper on "Morbid Impulse." The paper consisted chiefly of a recital of cases of morbid impulse that had come under the observation of Prof. Hammond, without any specially elaborate analysis of the disease. He laid down the proposition, however, that observers could never be sure that those afflicted with this tendency had exercised all their will-power in resisting it. In referring to the several cases that had come under his observation, Prof. Hammond mentioned one instance of a young man who told him that he felt impelled by an irresistable power to kill his friend. He had even gone so far as to put some strychnine in a mug of ale which he had invited him to drink. However as his friend was about to drink the ale he knocked it out of his hand as if by accident. It not unfrequently happened, he said, that persons took pleasure in carrying out these impulses, and he instanced the case of one young man who told him that he knew he was doing wrong, but that it gave him pleasure to do it. He mentioned another instance of a young man who was arrested for assaulting a lady in the street. His mode of procedure was to throw down the lady whom he might meet, take off her shoes, and run away with them, but he did not in any other way molest her. On searching this young man's trunk, it was found full of ladies' shoes. He had no use for them, but it gave him pleasure to take them. In 1864 a man killed, in the forest of Vincennes, two little boys, whom he had never seen before, and when confined in prison he said that he had no motive to kill the children. The case of Waltz, who had been lately executed, seemed to him to come within the same category. Undoubtedly, he said, habit had much to do with crime, which arose in the first instance from mere impulse, and in illustration of this theory he referred to several cases, among them that of the boy Pomeroy, who created a great deal of excitement about two years ago in Chelsea, near Boston. At that time great cruelties were perpetrated on children at Chelsea, in various ways. Pomeroy, who was a boy of about fourteen years, was discovered to be the perpetrator of these cruelties, and he was convicted and sent to the House of Refuge. He was released on the 6th of February, and in the following April a little boy was found dead, with his head nearly severed, and with about thirty stabs in different parts of his body. Suspicion fell on the boy Pomeroy, and he was arrested. He was confronted with the body of the murdered child, and admitted his guilt. When asked what he thought should be done with him, he gave an answer which should commend itself to the attention of those having charge of such matters—"Put me somewhere where I cannot do such things." Prof. Hammond mentioned another peculiar case of morbid impulse continued by habit. A young man, a member of a highly respectable family, had consulted him, and his case was this: He had been struck with the appearance of a lady who was walking before him through the street, and who wore a very rich silk dress. Suddenly the impulse came upon him to ruin the dress with sulphuric acid, and accordingly he ran into a drug store, purchased the acid, and without observation effected his purpose. He derived such pleasure from yielding to the impulse that he resolved to continue his course, and so he purchased more sulphuric acid and ruined a second dress. He then resolved to continue this pursuit, but a night's rest brought a better state of mind, and he was so sorry for what he had done that he actually wrote an advertisement and sent it to the newspapers, with the view of finding the ladies whose dresses he had destroyed, so that he might indemnify them. On his way to the newspaper office, however, he saw a handsome dress, the impulse at once seized him, and he yielded to it without hesitation. Thus, whenever he saw a handsome dress, he could not resist the impulse to destroy it with sulphuric acid. Prof. Hammond advised him to take a sea voyage in a vessel in which there was no woman passenger. He complied with his advice, went to sea in a fishing schooner, and returned perfectly cured. The desire of a person to throw himself from a great height on which he might be standing, and the morbid impulse stimulated by the presence of a suitable weapon to commit a deed of violence, were duly referred to. The yielding to a morbid impulse through the influence of imitation, was fully illustrated. Among other cases, Prof. Hammond mentioned that some years ago a man hanged himself in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris. No suicide had taken place there for three years, but in a short time afterwards five persons hanged themselves from the very same beam. As another instance, he said that when he was a medical student in the University of New-York he had a companion student who used to dissect along with him. He was of cheerful disposition, and gave no evidence of morbid impulse. However, he was, one morning, found dead, having divided the temoral artery. It was quite an unusual mode of suicide; no other had probably ever occurred in the State of New-York, but in a week afterward there were two similar suicides. In the first case, they had suicide from suggestion, and afterward from imitation. For this reason Prof. Hammond advocated a less public execution of criminals and slaughter of animals. Morbid impulses arising from the force of habit often continued a long time when the orginal cause had passed away. In illustration of this theory he stated the case of a lady who had a disposition to throw every valuable article into the fire. In the first place she burned an old slipper, and derived peculiar pleasure from the contortions through which the leather went in the process of burning. The next day the impulse was renewed, and, yielding to it, she burned a felt hat, but without any pleasure, inasmuch as the hat did not go through the same contortions as the slipper. The third day she burned a Prayer-book, and soon she burned shawls, bonnets, and every article of value within her reach. The peculiarity, however, was that she took no pleasure in seeing them burn, as in the first instance, and her impulse being satisfied on throwing them into the fire, she walked to another part of the room. She was, nevertheless, entirely cured by subjecting herself to such restraint as could be used in her own house. The dread of dishonor, shame, and ignominy, the speaker said, was frequently more potent than that of death to check morbid impulses, and on this point he instanced the fact that Napoleon had successfully checked a suicidal epidemic in the French army by appealing to this feeling. Restraint Prof. Hammond advocated as the primary remedy for this evil, and, after a brief review of the legal aspects of the question, concluded his paper. A short discussion followed.

Preliminary to the reading of the paper, several gentlemen were elected members of the Medico-Legal Society.

THE IDAHO IN THE DRY-DOCK.

The work of discharging the cargo from the hold of the Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Idaho, which went ashore on Fire Island on Monday morning last, but was floated off on the flood tide, and afterward reached her dock safely, was pushed forward yesterday with redoubled energy. The force of laborers was increased wherever they could work to advantage. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the cargo had all been discharged and the hold was empty. Two large tugs were signalled, and they immediately steamed alongside. Lines were attached, the moorings to the pier cast off, and the Idaho moved slowly out into the stream. She was towed to the Erie Basin Dry-dock, which was filled, ready to receive her, and in a very short time afterward the Idaho was floated in, the gates shut, and the pumps at work emptying the basin. It took four or five hours to pump out the water, but meanwhile her hold had been carefully examined, and Mr. J. F. Fifield, Superintendent of the Dry-dock, said that but little if any injury could be found. After the dock had been emptied a general inspection was made of the hull. No extensive damage was found. The plates were bruised and the bottom was abraided where the ship had struck and rubbed along the sandy shoal, but none of the plating seemed to be loosed or torn up and it was Mr. Fafield's opinion that very slight repairs only will be necessary, and that she will be able to sail at her appointed time on Tuesday next. A more thorough examination is to be made by daylight, and every part is to be tested with the greatest care.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education opened proposals yesterday afternoon for supplying the schools with coal and wood for the year ending June 1, 1875. Eight bids were put in for the coal supply. The lowest was that of John H. Lyon, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Lackawanna Coal Company. For furnace, $6 40 per ton; egg, $6 55; nut, $6; stove, $7 40. For the wood supply Clart & Wilkins' bid was the lowest. They offer to furnish oak at $9 a cord, and pine at $10 a cord. The award will be made soon.

A COLORED PREACHER BASELY DECEIVED.

The Police station in Augusta, Ga., was visited on Tuesday last by a colored preacher who told a tale of woe, which the *Constitutionalist* condenses as follows: "A colored brother had enticed him last Tuesday night into a false hunt for a trunk of money, which he said was buried in a certain spot beyond the Augusta Factory. This brother told him that he must leave behind everything of value—clothing, watch, money, &c.—as luck would desert them otherwise. Each stripped off, and proceeded in a circle in opposite directions toward a bush. Hollyman, the preacher, arriving at the spot indicated, waited some time for his comrade, who did not come to time. He therefore decided that, not finding the treasure, he would return to the starting-point. But there he was in a quandary again. He found that his colored (stranger) brother had absconded with all the clothing belonging to both, carrying off also $55 and a gold watch belonging to the preacher. Hollyman, after considering for awhile, thought it best to make for his boarding-house, which was in the New Territory, some distance off. He at last reached it and procured another suit, and then set forth to fill an appointment."

THE LATE DAVID B. MELLISH.

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN THE FIFTIETH STREET CHURCH.

Services in memory of the late David B. Mellish, Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, were held last night in the Fiftieth Street Church, which was appropriately draped in mourning, and was well filled by the residents of the locality and colaborers of the late Representative. At the conclusion of the usual business meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, Col. Joel W. Mason, President, announced the mournful occasion of their meeting, and said that it became his painful duty to announce the death of their late Representative in Congress, Hon. David B. Mellish, who died after a short but distressing illness. Mr. Mellish was a young man in the flower of his manhood, in the vigor of his strength, and in the midst of his usefulness, but death had taken him from his family and friends, and cut short his career before it had well begun. He had known Mr. Mellish for about twelve years, and for the three years preceding his departure for Washington had been very intimate with him, therefore he had had ample opportunity of knowing the man. Whatever deceased made up his mind to do he would accomplish at all hazards, no matter how much the labor or how difficult the task. He displayed so much energy, and what at times appeared to be superhuman effort, that he generally succeeded when, to others, success seemed impossible. As instances of this may be quoted the fact of his seeking and obtaining the nomination for Congress in a district almost hopelessly against him, and his subsequent election to the office, which was almost wholly due to his own personal exertion. The speaker had never known a man who could perform so much physical and mental labor as did Mr. Mellish in the campaign of 1872. Another instance was the attempt of deceased to master the great financial problem of the country, which even the giant minds of the day have not yet been able to solve, and it was said that this last attempt had so overtaxed him that he sank under it. The speaker then read the speech of Senator Conkling on announcing the death of Mr. Mellish, and after an eloquent eulogy on the services rendered to the Republican Party by the deceased, said that it would be gratifying to the members of the organization to know that everything necessary and proper under the circumstances had been done on their behalf.

Clark F. Whittemore, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The late Hon. David B. Mellish was for a long time a member and Secretary of this association, and at his death on May 23, 1874, a member of the Republican State Central Committee and a member of Congress from this district; and

Whereas, He has exhibited untiring zeal in the cause of the Republican Party of reform and good Government, and an ambitious and conscientious performance of his duties.

Resolved, That the sad termination of his life in its prime at the inception of an honorable career in public service, entitles his memory to the kindest and most respectful consideration from the people of this district and of this City and State.

Resolved, That his blameless and industrious life affords an example worthy of emulation by all good citizens.

Resolved, That this association extends to his widow and children, to whom he has been a loving husband and an affectionate father, the warmest sympathy and condolence of its officers and members in this their great loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, District Attorney, in speaking to the resolutions, said that the last time he had stood with David B. Mellish on that platform was not an hour of sorrow like the present, but an hour of exultation and congratulation for the great victory which had been achieved by the party and by the association. It was the culmination of the honest ambition of an honest man, at the close of the campaign which elected him, as he stood there and received their congratulations. No one had done more for the success of the party than Mr. Mellish, or had worked so assiduously for complete victory. The determination to worthily wear the honors so worthily won, the desire to do his duty faithfully to his constituents and represent their interests truthfully, had contributed largely to produce the disease which first bereft him of his reason, and then took his life. It was a sad thought to the speaker that the culmination of the earthly hopes of the deceased had actually proved his death-warrant. It was not necessary for him to enter into any lengthy eulogy of the character of Mr. Mellish. They all knew his determination to accomplish whatever he had undertaken, and they in the district owed much to his zeal. It was a source of gratification to them that Mr. Mellish, though a young member, had already made so many friends among his fellow-representatives. He could testify that the deceased had won the regard and esteem of his fellow-members solely by his unobtrusive manners and untiring industry in the discharge of his duty. The deceased had always led a life of honorable poverty, never taking a dollar which he did not honestly earn; and that honorable poverty, which accompanied him to his grave, was one of the most striking tributes to his honesty and integrity. In conclusion, Mr. Phelps heartily indorsed the resolutions, and cordially united in the expressions of condolence offered by the association.

Appropriate addresses eulogistic of the deceased were also delivered by Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Thos. C. Acton, Henry G. Leask, Walter S. Pinckney, Justice Flammer, Alderman Cooper, and Mr. Lambert. Messrs. Eddy, Lee, Mitchell, and Sypher, the "Idlewild Quartet," sang "Tranquil and Peaceful is the Path to Heaven," "Peace to the Memory of the Dead," and "I Would not Live Alway."

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. DAVID B. MELLISH.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 28.—The funeral of the late Hon. David B. Mellish, of the Ninth New-York Congressional District, took place at Auburn this morning. The body arrived from Washington last night, accompanied by Messrs. Smart, of New-York; Harris, of Massachusetts; Clements, of Illinois; and Magee, of Pennsylvania, the Committee of the House of Representatives, who, with a committee of the City Council of this city, attended the services. The exercises were conducted by Rev. E. Davis, of Auburn, and were brief and simple, but very impressive. The committee expect to go on to Boston to-night.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

The officers of the Albany Railroad, in reply to a committee of the Boston Board of Trade, say: "This company is wholly unable to make the same rates from western points to New-York and Boston. An existing agreement between the trunk lines provides that the rate to Philadelphia shall be five cents per 100 pounds lower than to New-York on fourth-class freight and grains, while to Boston the rate shall be five cents per hundred higher than to New-York for like kinds of merchandise. Any attempt on the part of this company and its connections to equalize the rates between the two places would undoubtedly be followed by an important reduction to New-York on the part of the Erie and Pennsylvania companies, so as to maintain the agreed difference. The inevitable result would be to inaugurate a ruinous competition between the trunk lines, while no possible good could result to the Boston merchants. This company will be unable to do more in the matter of rates than it has done in the past to encourage the trade of this port. In March last our attention was called to this fact, that at certain points in the West rates were reduced to New-York more than the agreed difference of five cents per 100 pounds. This has caused considerable correspondence between us and our connections. I think I may assure you that for the future the difference of five cents shall be determined by the current rates and not the tariff. The charges at the elevator being wholly within the control of the company, it has been determined to meet the views of your committee so far as to make the rates at East Boston one and one-quarter cents per bushel for elevating and ten days' storage; for every additional ten days or part thereof one-quarter cent per bushel."

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

The first verdict under the Railroad law of Illinois was rendered in the Sangamon Circuit Court on the 23d inst. The particulars, as given by the Springfield *Journal*, were these: "This was in the case against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, on which the latter obtained a writ of certiorari to the United States Court, but which Judge Zane decided, a few days ago, to be still before the Sangamon Circuit Court. As was expected, the railroad company made no defense, its counsel contenting themselves with filing a protest against the proceedings, doubtless for the purpose of furnishing a basis of appeal to the Supreme Court. There were five counts in the complaint, charging as many distinct violations of the Railroad law, all of which were proven by the witnesses who testified in the case. The jury, after being out half an hour, returned a verdict against the railroad company, assessing damages against the railroad company at $3,000. As the law permits a fine of $1,000 to $5,000, it is evident that the jury treated the violations proved as a single offense, though some may claim that there were as many offenses as there were counts in the declaration. The chief interest will be felt in the case in view of the progress toward the determination of the principle involved. What course will be taken by the railroad company has not yet been publicly announced; but it is hoped, for the sake both of the railroads and the State, that such steps will be taken as will lead to a speedy settlement as to the constitutionality of the Railroad law by the decision of the Supreme Court."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Benjamin Keiser, aged thirty-seven years, no home, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing Paris green. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The exhibition of the Academy of Design will close on Saturday, June 6. There will be no other opportunity afforded of seeing the pictures now on view.

David Cowell, aged twenty-three years, of No. 29 Cedar street, fell into the subcellar at No. 4 College place yesterday and received serious injuries.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company, proprietors of Devoe's brilliant oil, have removed from No. 117 Fulton street to No. 127 Pearl and No. 80 Beaver streets.

The favorite and fast North River steam-boat Mary Powell will commence her trips for the season to-morrow afternoon, leaving Vestry street Pier at 3 o'clock daily.

Hon. S. S. Cox delivered his lecture on "American Humor," at Steinway Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent inundation in Louisiana.

Sarah E. Meyer, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, gave bail in $1,000, yesterday, in the District Attorney's office. Max Borger, of No. 208 East Forty-eighth street, became bondsman for the accused.

Mr. Samuel G. Nicholson, during the past twelve years an official of the Inman Steam-ship Company, in this City, is acting as general passenger agent of the company during Mr. Dale's absence in Europe.

In the case of Mrs. Moore against Oliver D. Taylor to recover money paid for lottery tickets, Judge Donohue has granted defendant's motion to compel plaintiff to furnish defendant with a bill of particulars.

Terrence Boyle, aged thirty-five years, of Ninety-second street and Fifth avenue, had his toes smashed by a log falling on them while at work at the Fourth avenue improvement. He was taken to the Reception Hospital.

The Shakespeare Society gave a literary and musical entertainment at their Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, last evening. The programme included several songs and readings from the works of the Bard of Avon.

Emeline Smith, of No. 341 West Eighteenth street, a cook, was held in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch worth $40 from Nancy Tuttle, who is living in the same house.

Judge Donohue has denied the motion made on behalf of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and others, to strike out portions of the complaint in the suit brought against them by James H. Banker, to have the latter's note for $500,000 canceled.

The Society of Friends, at their session yesterday, adopted a memorial to Congress asking for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks. Addresses, advocating arbitration as a means of preventing war were delivered, after which the conference closed.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District have organized a club, of which W. J. O'Brien has been elected President *pro tem.* Suitable rooms will be provided for the accommodation of the members, and the date of the next meeting will be announced in THE TIMES.

The Grand Jury have not yet concluded their investigation into the election frauds alleged to have been committed by Police Commissioner Charlick. United States Commissioner Davenport and a number of other witnesses were before the grand inquest yesterday, and the inquiry was adjourned until to-day.

The strike of the coopers still continues without any prospect of either party yielding to the other's demand. A. T. Briggs & Son, the largest employers of coopers in the States, have only about thirty men at work, ten of whom are not practical coopers.

In the case of Treadwell against Pomeroy and others, to enforce plaintiff's interest in a contract for the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, Judge Donohue has granted plaintiff's motion for an order to compel defendants' treasurer to allow him access to the books of the company relating to the contract in issue.

The annual examination of the School of Mines of Columbia College began yesterday morning. The students were examined in botany, zöology, and mechanics. The examination will be continued until Monday, June 8. The examination of the senior class of the college was also begun yesterday by Profs. Drisler and Peck.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Justices Smith, Otterbourg, and Sherwood presiding, Thomas Gill was arraigned on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in the Eighth Precinct. Capt. A. S. Williams proved the case. For the defense a motion was made to transfer the case to the General Sessions, but the court refused the application and sentenced Gill to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $125.

Morris Zeichner has been boarding for some time past with Mrs. Henrietta Levy, who keeps a mammouth boarding-house at No. 196 Stanton street. He paid his bills regularly, and crept into the good graces of his landlady. Yesterday he was not at the breakfast-table, and on going to his room it was found deserted. He cleared out in the night, taking his entire baggage consisting of a small paper bundle, along with him. Mrs. Levy then discovered that several articles of her jewelry, worth in all $40, had been stolen. Zeichner was arrested yesterday, and held in $500 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court.

BROOKLYN.

The Twenty-third Regiment Band will give the first Summer concert in Prospect Park to-morrow, commencing at 4 P. M.

The steamer Oceanus will, on Saturday next, make the first of her regular trips for the season from Canarsie to Rockaway Beach.

Mr. Stranahan has at last furnished to the Mayor, but not in the form asked for, a list of the employes of the Park Commission and the salaries paid them.

Charles Jones, assignee of the South-side Railroad, appointed by Judge Benedict, yesterday filed his official bond and had the property of the road turned over to him. No changes in the working staff will be made for the present.

Dennis Whalen and James Kenny were held for examination by Justice Elliott, yesterday, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of $500 of patterns from the foundry at the corner of North Third and Eleventh streets, some six weeks ago.

A communication has been received by the committee having in charge the arrangements for Decoration Day, authorizing Admiral Rowan to have the marines and bands under his command join with the local organizations in celebrating the day.

In addition to the estimates already submitted to the Board of Estimate for incorporation in the budget of 1875, there will be needed for general purposes $835,000; for the principal of the city debt due 1875, $373,302 20, and for the annual interest of the city debt, $1,020, 920.

The trial of the suit of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague against the City, to recover the money turned over by him to the authorities when the defalcation was discovered in his office, last Fall, was commenced in the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge Pratt, and will probably occupy the remainder of the week.

A large number of ladies belonging to the Flower Mission met in the Mercantile Library building, yesterday, and occupied the morning in making up into bouquets, for distribution among the hospitals, the flowers donated by the charitable public. Mayor Hunter yesterday presented the ladies with four large baskets of flowers.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has sent communications to the Board of Assessors of Jamaica and Hempstead, complaining of the excess of taxation imposed on the lands used by the Brooklyn Water Works over the adjacent lands in the same county, (Queens,) and calling attention to the fact that in some instances the tax on the city lands is almost double that imposed on adjoining property.

Mayor Hunter and a large number of prominent citizens have tendered to Mr. A. R. Samuels, manager of the new Park Theatre, who was adjudicated a bankrupt a few days since, a testimonial benefit for his family, in recognition, it is stated, of Mr. Samuels' efforts to establish a place of amusement worthy the patronage of Brooklyn's best citizens. Mr. Samuels has accepted the generous offer of his friends, and named Saturday, June 6, for the testimonial.

STATEN ISLAND.

Decoration Day will be observed on Staten Island by an address at the Village Hall, New-Brighton, after which the line of march will be taken up by Post Meagher No. 88, Post Ellsworth No. 61, G. A. R.; Companies A, H, and I, N. G. S. N. Y., and such soldiers, sailors, and citizens as may desire to participate in the ceremonies, to the graves in the cemeteries and around the different forts on the island.

The Board of Trustees of Port Richmond have taken direct issue with the Richmond County Board of Health. At their last meeting they passed a resolution not to adopt the plans and specifications for laying a sewer in the village, as adopted by the Board of Health, and declaring that if the proposed sewer should be laid by the board through private property to the public streets of the village, the Trustees "will take such action in the premises as they may deem necessary." The Trustees also adopted a resolution requesting Gov. Dix to sign the bill abolishing the Board of Health, declaring that its duties can be better performed and at much less expense by the various Boards of Trustees. A similar resolution has also been adopted by the County Board of Supervisors.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Second District Police Court, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, a man named Thomas Fitzgerald was fined $36—$20 for cruelly beating his horse and $16 for being drunk and disorderly.

A laborer named McIntyre, while attempting to jump on a Pennsylvania Railroad train, at East Newark, Wednesday night, was almost instantly killed. The body was shockingly mangled.

A little daughter of Isaac Ogden, residing in Newark, was accidentally shot in the face, Wednesday, by a man named Schnepf, who was out on the meadows shooting snipe. Her injuries are not considered dangerous.

It is rumored that the policemen who were concerned in the case of the man named Ferris, who died in the Fourth Precinct Station-house in Jersey City, Tuesday night, were guilty of gross brutality. The man's brother says that he was not drunk when picked up in the street, and that he never drank a drop of liquor in his life. The post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that deceased died from apoplexy, and that was therefore the cause of his falling unconscious in the street. Medical assistance was not summoned for nearly three hours after the man was taken to the station-house, and in the meantime, it is alleged, he was dragged and thrown about in a shameful manner, under the supposition that he was drunk. The case will probably be investigated. Mr. Ferris was a very respectable citizen, and belonged to the "Old Guard" of New-York.

OBJECTIONS TO MILITARY DRILL.

The students at the Institute of Technology, in Boston, it appears, are somewhat opposed to the military drill which is required of them during the first two years of their course. The Sophomores had their Class Day on Wednesday, and signalized the afternoon by cremating a coffin alleged to contain "the dead body of military drill." The exercises consisted of the delivering of an oration, singing of an ode, and all the other demonstrations customary with the young students in all colleges and academies on such occasions.

Some additional light on the subject of the difficulties of the students at Bowdoin College is afforded by the Boston *Advertiser*. That paper says: "The instructor in military science is a regular officer of the United States Army, detailed by the General Government to this post, and without cost to the college. He is a thorough gentleman, and personally very popular with the students. His attainments are unusual for an officer of his position. He has been admitted to the bar of Maine, and gives the best instruction in international law the students of Bowdoin College have ever had. The arms and accoutrements are furnished by the United States. The military drill has been introduced in nearly a score of American colleges, and at Bowdoin alone has it been objected to. It is not so very long ago that the students of that same institution not only did not dislike the drill, but they hired an instructor at their own expense, and added the exercise to what was otherwise required of them. The drill is the only exercise to break in upon the students' afternoons, even the evening prayers having been abolished. It is acknowledged to be an excellent thing for the health and discipline of young men, and it may be useful to any one of them should the country become engaged in a war. The objections are purely sentimental. The opposition started, we are told, with six young men. They should have been promptly expelled, but the desire to be lenient overcame the dictates of prudence, and they were suffered to remain, to sow the seeds of rebellion."

THE BOWLES BROTHERS' BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States Court, in Boston, on Tuesday, Henry J. Stevens, the assignee in bankruptcy of Bowles Brothers & Co., brought a suit in equity against Nathan Appleton and his assignee, Franklin H. Story, Jr., for the payment to him of all assets of Mr. Appleton over his debts and liabilities. Mr. Appleton was a general partner of the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co., and was adjudged a bankrupt independent of the firm's bankruptcy. Mr. Stevens claims that Mr. Appleton's assets are in excess of his individual liabilities, and should be turned over to him to aid in the settlement of the claims against the firm. The case was heard, and the decision of the court will be given hereafter.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge C. R. Ingalls, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. Stephen Preston, Haytien Minister at Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Joseph Price, Treasurer of the Great Western Railway of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven, and Prof. H. B. Hackett, of Rochester, are at the Everett House.

Senator-elect W. W. Eaton, and Hon. Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, and James Oakes, of Boston, are at the New-York Hotel.

Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the New-York Bank Department; State Senator H. C. Connelly, of New-York, and State Treasurer V. P. Collier, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston; Judge Theodore Miller, of Hudson, N. Y.; Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany; George G. Sill, of New-Haven, and Mrs. Secretary Belknap, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT DIFFERENCE CAN YOU SEE 'TWIXT TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE."—Strike the cassimere hat sold at most stores in the City, a sharp blow with the cane or hand, and a cloud of dust will rise. Try the same experiment with Knox's "Granite Gray Cassimere," and the difference will be strikingly apparent. Soap-stone powder is used to hide the defects of the former, rendering it certain to become disgustingly spotted if the wearer is caught in a rain-storm, soiling his gloves at the slightest touch, and speedily becoming seedy and dirty in appearance. These facts recognized by Knox, induced him to import English bodies free from such defects, and introduce for public approval his Summer style of gentlemen's hats. They are sold, remember, exclusively at Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. His style for the present season is better than "greenbacks;" a fair trade admits of no discount.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:34 | Sun sets.....7:22 | Moon rises.3:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:02 | Gov. Island..6:51 | Hell Gate..8:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, May 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand; C. Comstock, Davidson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.

Barks Victoria, (Ger.,) Meyer, Callao, H. Koop & Co.; Prindesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Verden, St. John, P. R., Roche Bros. & Co.; Carrie E. Long, Park, Gibraltar and Cadiz, H. Baetjer; Yaroa, (Br.,) Orfeur, London, Eng., Penbody, Willis & Co.; Yroune, (Fr.,) Jann, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann; Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Andersen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Mattea, (Aust.,) Casulich, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Domingo, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Sophia, (Br.,) Stuart, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port Spain, Boyd & Hincken; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Landry, St. Johns, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Venture, (Br.,) Davison, Halifax, N. S., James F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Barnet Jones, Crittenden, Cat Island, B. J. Wenberg; Fred. Smith, Smith, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Wm. R. Barry, Sherrard, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Amanda Winants, Quinn, Key West, via Norfolk, May 27, with wrecking material to the Coast Wrecking Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Berry, Hamburg 38 ds., with empty barrels to Tapscott Bros. May 9, lat. 45, lon. 46, saw several large icebergs.

Ship Republic, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Mosher, Liverpool 30 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Jessie Goodwin, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Trimble, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark Ophir, (of Miramiche,) Murray, Matanzas via Delaware Breakwater, 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Eagle & Blakslee.

Bark A. C. Meyer, (Ger.,) Forhbrode, Rotterdam 63 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Funch, Edye & Co. April 27, lat. 45 44, lon. 31 27, passed bark Wallace, (of Newcastle,) bound E.; 1 hour after passing her she hoisted a signal of distress and hove to; ran to her, and the Captain reported having 5 feet of water in the hold; laid by her 24 hours, when the Captain reported having a steam-engine on board, and by the aid of it attached to the pump they could keep the vessel free, and as he wanted no assistance we proceeded on our course.

Bark Parodi C., (Ital.,) Parodi, Belfast 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Zacharius, (Swed.,) Lindborg, Falmouth 52 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Angelo Antonio, (Ital.,) Bozzo, Alloa 34 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Angelo Parodi, (Ital.,) Secardi, Savona 57 ds. in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Annie McNairn, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gray, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Bark Stefanino, (Ital.,) Gentez, Leith 33 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. May 9, lat. 46 30, lon. 48 29, passed a number of icebergs and field ice, and was surrounded by it for 3 ds.

Bark Francisco Bellagramba, (Ital.,) Borzone, Genoa 51 ds., Gibraltar 30 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Leith 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Dr. Falk, (Ger.,) Haupt, Rotterdam 63 ds., with empty petroleum barrels and one passenger to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark J. F. Mann, (Ger.,) Deutsch, Rotterdam 62 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Jacob W. Schmidt & Co. Between lat. 45 and 46 passed through a large field of ice.

Brig Sarah B., (of Halifax, N. S.,) Townsend, Port Caledonia, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Brig Prinds Carl, (Norw.,) Jensen, Newcastle 51 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Brig Dundee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McConnel, Sagua la Grande 13 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Jos. Oakes, (of Bangor,) Barker, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Austin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Bennet, Wiggins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Staplin, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Hoyt, New-London, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Exchange, Rose, Bath, with lumber to order.

Schr. Sea Foam, Philbrook, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. C. D. Oliver, Choate, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Presto, Libby, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. S. and B. Small, Warren, Musquash, N. S., with piling to order.

Schr. S. J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Robert Carter, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Thomas R. Wooley, Wooley, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Hardcastle, New-Symrna, Fla., 8 ds., with live-oak to Swift Bros.

Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. B. M. Tilton, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Tillie E. Heath, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate McLean, Wells, Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Burrett, Gardner, Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, Fall River.

Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Argo, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Hartford.

Schr. Louisa, Knox, Somerset.

Schr. Cabinet, Westfall, Somerset.

Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.

Schr. Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Harwich.

Schr. Panthea, James, Newport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Scotia, for Glasgow; City of Havana, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Geo. Welder, for Norfolk, &c. Barks Hestia, for Dunkirk; Hittero, for Continent. Brigs Pearl, for Port Spain; Lizzie Zittiossen, for Montevideo.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Arr. steamers F. W. Brune, from New-York; Wm. Whildin, from Philadelphia, and Lucille, from Wilmington, N. C.; barks Adelaide, from Rio; Village Belle, from Londonderry; Industrie, from Bremen; Principe di Napoli, from Belfast.

Cld. steamers John Hopkins, for Boston; John W. Garrett, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Mia, for New-York; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; schr. Edith, for Boston.

Sld. barks May Queen, for Rio; Penang, for Rotterdam, and Ganymede, for Cork.

BOSTON, May 28.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, from Cape Coast, Africa; bark Edmund Phinney, from Buenos Ayres; brig Caroline, from Matanzas; schr. Harry L. Whiton, from Mobile.

Below, bark Rainbow, from Cuba. Spoken, May 26, in South Channel, bark Chief, from Messina, for New-York.

NEWCASTLE, Del., May 28.—Passed up German bark Norma, from Bremen; brig John Welsh, from Cienfuegos; schrs. D. B. Diverty, S. & E. Corson, and Sallie M. Stillman, from Boston; Yankee Boy, from New-Haven; E. T. Clottingham, from Somerset; John Shay, from Fall River; Sallie B., from Cienfuegos; bark Louisa, from Stettin; brig D. B. Stillman, from Sagua; steamer Alliance, from Norfolk; bark Charles & John, from Liverpool; steamer Fanita, from New-York.

Passed down, steamers Florida, for Providence; John W. Everman, for Norfolk; schr. Estella, for Provincetown.

At anchor here, schr. Mary Price, from Fall River.

LEWES, Del. May 28.—Passed in, ship John Barbour, from Antwerp; bark Rüsoer, from Newcastle, Eng.; brig Chas. Dennis and schr. Lillie Rich.

Arr. last night, schr. Capilla, Cardenas, for Philadelphia; bark Chas. Grimm, from Cardenas, and sailed for Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 28.—Cld. brig Aurora, for Cette; schr. Laura, for Cienfuegos.

Arr. at the Passes, steamers City of Galveston, from New-York, and Pelago, from Havana.

Sld. steamers Western Metropolis and City of Dallas; ship R. L. Lane, brig Margaret.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 28.—Steam-ship Illinois, of the American Line for Liverpool, sld. this morning with 70 cabin and 175 steerage passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Colima sailed at noon to-day for Panama, with 136 passengers and 1,600 tons of freight. Her gross receipts of passage and freight money were $51,000.

SPOKEN.

By ship William Tapscott—May 9, ship Beethoven, from Bremen, for Cape Breton.

By pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall—May 27, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Goethe, (Ger.,) from Bremen 64 ds.; ordered her to City Point.

By pilot-boat Hope—May 27, in lat. 39 41, lon. 73 50, school-ship Mercury, on a cruise; all well.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 28.—Sld. for the United States, Emma, Kossack, General Chanzy, Chloe, and C. E. Jayne.

Arr. out from the United States on the 27th inst., Jane, Neptun, Wega, Anne and Sophia, Niord, St. Lucien, Victory, Belgravia, Elizabeth F. Thompson, and Enoch Train.

Arr. out from the United States on the 28th inst., Insula Capri, Merwanjee Framjee, Brookville, Urano, Kings County, Tamesa, Marianina Galatola, Corwena, Sterela, Monte Rosa, Fra Pirandello, Sea King, Atalanta, Harvest Queen, H. F. Hussey, Frederickshald, Alf, Her Majesty, Abraham, John Rutherford, Andrew Lovitt, and Sagamore.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Eagle Rock and Excelsior.

ANTWERP, May 28.—Steamer Vaderland sld. at 7 P. M. yesterday for Philadelphia.

GIBRALTAR, May 27.—Sld. steam-ship Peter Jebsen, (Norw.,) Ziesler, New-York, from Bombay.

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WAS MADE BY THE MANUFACTURERS TO SUPPLY THE NEED OF A PERFECTLY SAFE OIL, AND A FINE ILLUMINATOR, AND DURING THE SIX YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO ITS PURPOSES. IT WILL GIVE A BETTER LIGHT THAN GAS, AT ONE-THIRD THE COST. IS MUCH LESS FATIGUING TO THE EYES. THE FAUCET ATTACHED TO EVERY CAN IS PERFECT.

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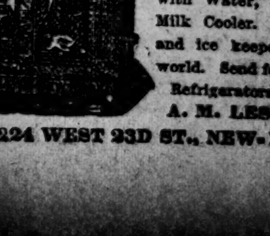
NEW OFFICES: NO. 127 PEARL, AND NO. 80 BEAVER STS.



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